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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. IX. PITTSBURGH, WEDNESDAY MORNING, MAY 22, 1872. NO. 218.

FIRST EDITION.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Miscellaneous Dispatches.

MADRID, May 21.—A late dispatch from Biscay reports that the Carlist organization in that province has been completely annihilated. Five thousand of the insurgents surrendered to the loyal forces on Sunday last. Order is now restored throughout the entire province.

PARIS, May 21.—Hon. Charles Francis Adams, the American member of the Geneva Tribunal of Arbitration, has left here for that city.

MADRID, May 21.—Hon. Daniel E. Sickles, United States Minister to Spain, arrived in this city last evening on his return from America.

PARIS, May 21.—In the sitting of the National Assembly this afternoon, M. Rouher spoke for nearly three hours on the motion to interpellate the government as to its intentions with regard to war contracts. The speech was listened to with the deepest interest, and frequently interrupted by applause. Rouher disclaimed any intention of provoking a controversy. He defended Gen. Palikao from the charges made against his administration of affairs as Minister of War. He urged that members of the government, not the government collectively, should be held responsible for their acts. At the close of Rouher's speech the sitting adjourned. Thiers, Vambetta and Audiffret Pasquier will reply to-morrow.

Marine News.

QUEENSTOWN, May 21.—The steamships City of Washington, City of Brooklyn, Minnesota, Baltic and Algeria, from New York, have arrived.

The Markets.

LONDON, May 21.—Consols for money 93⅛; for account, 93⅝. American bonds—5-20s of '62, 90½; 5-20s of '65, 91¼; 5-20s '67, 93½; 10-40s, 89¾.

LIVERPOOL, May 21.—Holiday; no market in cotton. Breadstuffs quiet. California white wheat 12s 6d@12s 9d; red western spring 11s 6d@11s 10d. Flour 27s 6d@28s. Corn 29s.

RELIGIOUS.

The M. E. General Conference—Election of Bishops.

NEW YORK, May 21.—To-day was set apart for the election of Bishops in the Methodist General Conference, and in consequence an immense audience was in attendance. A resolution not to count the ballots cast for less than eight candidates was defeated. Dr. Sloan said thirty years ago at the election of Bishops there had been ballot stuffing. He hoped no such thing would be discovered here. If so the vote should be taken over again.

An Indiana delegate demanded that the laity and clergy vote separately for Bishops. The motion for a separate vote was lost amid tremendous cheering. A delegate called attention to the demonstrations of the audience and moved that the galleries be cleared. [Hisses from the galleries.] Bishop Ames asked the police if any were present, to clear the galleries. A delegate stated that a great portion of the disturbance came from the delegates themselves.

The Conference then proceeded to vote by ballot for Bishops. The process was very tedious, and after the ballots were distributed to count the vote. Bishop Richardson, of Canada, was introduced and addressed the Conference.

Reports were received and adopted from the Committees on Baker University, schools in Germany and Switzerland and schools in the United States, and on the mischief caused by the multiplication of sectarian colleges.

Dr. Carlton then moved that the rules be suspended to receive a reply from him to Dr. Lanahan's report. Adopted. The paper was then read. It declared that the report of Dr. Lanahan seeks to convict Mr. Goodenough of complicity with Porter in the purchase of paper, and that said report is a wicked slander on an honest man. The paper refers to Lanahan's report as the creation of the feverish telegrams of the assistant agent, and denies that Lanahan was ever refused access to the papers of the Book Concern. The paper further declares the allegations that officers of the Concern engaged in oil speculations as baseless as they are base. It further charges that the accountants whom Lanahan employed to ferret out the alleged wrongs of the Book Concern were all doubtful characters, and that Dr. Lanahan had a conference with the editors of certain secular papers the evening before the publication of the offensive articles.

At 6 P. M. the tellers returned with the following result: First ballot—W. L. Harris, Central Ohio, 270; R. S. Foster, New York, 232; Thomas Bowman, Pittsburg, 203. These three are elected bishops. There were 408 ballots cast; necessary to a choice 205. Only the above mentioned had a majority. The following received votes as given: Rev. Dr. Wiley, 170; Rev. Dr. Merrill, 170; Rev. Jesse T. Peck, 161; Rev. Gilbert Haven, 148; Rev. E. O. Haven, 130; Rev. J. M. Reid, 111; Rev. E. G. Andrews, 111; Rev. T. M. Eddy, 105; Rev. D. P. Newman 100; Rev. J. W. Walden, 90; Rev. C. D. Gess, 85; Rev. Dr. Fowler, 84; Rev. Dr. Crary, 82; Rev. Dr. Cumming, 58; Rev. Mr. Kennett, 57; Rev. Mr. Brush, 50; Rev. Mr. Perchine, 47; Rev. Mr. Martin, 46; Rev. Mr. Hanlin, 43; Rev. Mr. Hunt, 32; Rev. Mr. Nutt, 24; Rev. Mr. Marstadt, 23; Rev. Mr. Brown, 23; Rev. Mr. Fuller, 23. The Conference adjourned to meet again in the afternoon to complete the election.

On reassembling the Conference, after adopting the report of the Committee on Freedmen proceeded to vote for the five additional bishops. A resolution passed that letters will be closed doors. The tellers returned and gave the following as the result of the second ballot for bishops: Whole number of votes, 409; necessary for choice, 201. J. W. Wiley, 250, elected; S. M. Merrill, 223, elected; G. Haven, 182, J. T. Peck, 178; E. G. Andrews, 143; E. O. Haven, 119; J. M. Reed, 112; T. M. Eddy, 104; J. M. Waldron, 98; J. P. Newman, 84; O. D. Foss, 61; N. E. Cobley, 60; B. F. Crary, 51; Moses Hill, 41; C. H. Fowler, 41; W. Brush, 37; A. Martin, 25; A. J. Kinnett, 26; J. Cummings, 34, and several others less than 20.

On the report of the Committee on the State of the Church being read, Dr. Sliver, of Baltimore, protested against it as a milk-and-water report, as indefinite, and as not providing for bringing any young people into the Church. Adjourned.

The General Synod Reformed Presbyterian Church

Reassembled this morning. The regular order of the day for theological discussion was taken up, the subject being "National Reform." Most of the session was occupied in the discussion.

Baptist Missionary Anniversary.

The fifty-eighth anniversary of the American Baptist Missionary Union was celebrated this morning in Calvary Church. Dr. M. B. Anderson presided. The President made an address reviewing the working of the Union for the past year. He said they were accumulating a vast amount of real estate in every mission, and their personal property, received through wills, was very large. The supply was also becoming enlarged twenty fold, and there were various other funds in the hands of the administration of the Union, making it the duty of the Union to be exceedingly careful in their choice of this administration. Receipts for the year $212,199, expenditures $220,092.

Presbyterian General Assembly at Detroit.

DETROIT, MICH., May 21.—In the Presbyterian General Assembly this morning the debate was resumed on the question of changing the mode of representation in the Assembly. Numerous amendments were offered, but the whole subject was finally recommitted without instruction to the same committee to report next year. The discussion showed clearly that the Assembly is overwhelmingly opposed to the plan of synodical representation even with the safeguards proposed by the committee.

The special committee to whom the majority and minority reports of the Committees of Benevolence and Finance had been referred, have recommended the appointment of a committee of fifteen, composed largely of laymen of financial skill and to be located in New York, whose care it shall be to promote systematic intelligence among the churches, and to whom funds may be sent, if preferred, for distribution to the several boards.

The standing committee on Home Missions has just reported, recommending the sum of $450,000 as needed to be raised for home missions for the ensuing year. Emphasis was given to women's work in connection with the Department. The Secretary, Dr. Kendall, has addressed the house, and the whole day is to be devoted to the great subject of home missions.

A report on manses was introduced this evening, after which the house resumed the consideration of the home missions. Dr. Kendall's able speech of this morning was followed by an address of great power from Dr. Dickson. After some further remarks the report of the committee was adopted.

The Assembly recognized the Presbyterian Board of Home Missions, incorporated lately by the New York legislature, as the legal successor of the present Board of Home Missions.

Several delegates from foreign ecclesiastical bodies were introduced to the Assembly, and Thursday next was designated as the day for hearing them. A popular meeting in behalf of home missions is to be held this evening.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

The knitting mill of John Maxwell, at Amsterdam, New York, was destroyed by fire yesterday morning. Loss estimated at $45,000; insured for 20,000.

The National Christian Association, opposed to secret societies, now in session at Oberlin, O., will probably nominate a candidate for the Presidency. The names mentioned in this connection are Grant, Greeley, Philo Carpenter, of Chicago, and J. Blanchard, of Wheaton, Illinois.

At one o'clock yesterday afternoon a young man, a stranger, jumped from the Suspension bridge at Cincinnati, into the Ohio river, and was drowned. His descent was nearly one hundred feet. After reaching the water he rose to the surface, seemed to struggle for life, and sank just as a yawl appeared at his side. His name is not known and his body has not been recovered.

The impeachment court for the trial of Judge Barnard will meet in Albany to-day.

XLII. CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 21, 1872.

SENATE.

Mr. EDMUNDS called up the House supplemental appropriation bill, granting an additional Representative to New Hampshire, Vermont, New York, Pennsylvania, Indiana, Tennessee, Louisiana, Alabama and Florida.

Mr. MORTON offered an amendment leaving it optional with each State to elect the additional representative given by this bill either at large or as representative of a district.

Mr. CASSERLY opposed the amendment, and argued against the system of electing representatives at large.

Mr. MORTON said he thought it very desirable that the large States especially should have representatives at large.

At the expiration of the morning hour the bill went over.

The Senate then resumed consideration of the *habeas corpus* suspension bill.

Mr. BAYARD said he had long ago come to the conclusion that the party in power was making a systematic attempt to put the electoral throughout the country under control of the Federal government, and each successive step confirmed him in that view. A few days ago the Senate had passed a Louisiana election bill for that purpose, and now it was demanded that power to suspend the *habeas corpus* act should be continued in the President, the object being the same. Legislation seemed to be assuming more and more every day the form of a military order, and the government was becoming a government of will instead of a government of laws. But there was some hope that these extreme measures would bring about a good result by awakening the people to the dangers surrounding them, and so produce a salutary reaction in favor of respect for the laws and safeguards of the constitution.

Mr. CARPENTER, from the Committee on Judiciary, reported without amendment the bill to amend the bankruptcy act by substituting 1871 for 1864 in the first proviso of the fourteenth section; also, with amendments, Mr. Trumbull's bill amendatory to section 33 of the bankrupt act.

Mr. MORTON said the Senators opposed to this bill had spoken at great length, but he did not complain of that, because they had a very difficult task. They had charged the President with exercising despotic powers for malignant purposes, and had assailed the conduct and motives of the officers acting under him and of the party supporting him. This attack was made for political purposes. These speeches had been prepared as campaign documents. He felt, therefore, that in discussing this question he owed it to the administration and to the Republican members of the Senate to speak plainly and tell them the whole truth. He said that when the war ceased there was general good feeling throughout the country. In the South a feeling of kindness towards the South and in favor of general amnesty prevailed. That feeling lasted several months, and the Democratic party was defeated for its passing away. The party at the North advised the Southern people that they had forfeited nothing by the rebellion, and that the imposition of any conditions on reconstruction was tyranny and usurpation. The Southern people accepted this advice, and the result was that when Congress assembled it was compelled to embark in the work of reconstruction, the governments at the South were thrown by the action of Northern Democrats and Southern leaders into the hands of the colored people, and of the Northern men who had gone there. This was a necessity of the situation. But if the Southern people had rejected the advice and the Democrats and had continued in the frame of mind in which they were after the war, they would have had the matter in their own hands. Again, in 1868, the Democratic party in convention resolved that the reconstruction acts were null and void, and a prominent Democratic leader, [Blair,] declared it would be the duty of the Democratic President when elected to overthrow the carpet-bag governments by force. Mr. Morton then defended the carpet-baggers, so-called. Most of them, he said, were Union officers.

[At 2:45 the Senate was still in session, without an immediate prospect of a final vote on the bill or adjournment.—ED. COM.]

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. BECK presented the conference report on the bill to provide for the abolishment of payment of taxes on distilled spirits in bond destroyed by casualties. The bill is altered so as to apply only to spirits destroyed by accidental fire or other casualty, and without any fraud, collusion or neglect of the owner, on which taxes had not been paid at the time of the destruction, and which spirits were in custody of any officer of internal revenue in any distillery, warehouse or bonded warehouse. The taxes are to be abated and warehouse bond cancelled. That tax has been collected since the destruction of the spirits it is to be refunded. The report was agreed to.

The House then took up the Senate amendments to the appropriation appropriation bill. The first important amendment reached was that doubling the service and subsidy for carrying the mails between San Francisco and China, in which the Committee on Appropriations recommended concurrence. In the course of a stormy discussion, in which the amendment was advocated by Messrs. GARFIELD and SARGENT and opposed by HOLMAN, MORGAN and RANDALL, the latter alluded to the influences at work for this appropriation, which he characterized as disgraceful to Congress.

Mr. SARGENT—What efforts and influences do you refer to?

Mr. RANDALL—Efforts by people outside this hall and inside of it.

Mr. MORGAN (excitedly)—There is a hired lobby to carry it through.

Mr. RANDALL—I will stand by what I have said, and if there is a committee of investigation raised I will prove it.

Mr. MORGAN—Yes, and I am ready to back it. [Laughter, and cries of "Louder."]

Mr. SARGENT (to Randall)—Tell me what specific thing has been done?

Mr. RANDALL—Undue influences—wicked influences—have been at work to induce Congress to increase this appropriation unnecessarily and unwarrantably. I know the language I used and the purport of it.

Mr. SARGENT—The point I ask is, what specific thing do you charge?

Mr. RANDALL—I am not going to be catechised.

Mr. SARGENT—You spoke of members being influenced; what members?

Mr. RANDALL—The gentleman cannot chase me to an individualization. If he feels aggrieved at anything I said, he knows his remedy.

Mr. SARGENT—That is all nonsense, the gentleman speaks of unworthy means being used by members, and I ask him what members.

Mr. RANDALL—I said there were wicked influences at work inside and outside of this hall.

Mr. SARGENT—That is not specific.

Mr. BANKS—I object to interruptions, and I call the gentleman from California to order.

Mr. STORM—That gentleman is entirely too sensitive about Goat Island and the Pacific Steamship Company.

Mr. SARGENT—It is not about pig iron.

Mr. STORM—Oh, I am not sensitive about that.

The debate was further continued by Messrs. Banks, Brooks, Bingham, Townsend, of New York, Kelley, Farnsworth, Maynard and Palmer in support of the proposition, and by Wood, Shellabarger, Wilbuck, Coburn, Marshall and Speer, of Pennsylvania, in opposition. The House then proceeded to vote on the propositions.

A Conference Committee was then ordered on the disagreeing votes of the two houses.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the sundry civil appropriation bill. After progressing through a couple of pages of the bill, much time having been taken up in discussing the character of the supervising architect of the Treasury, the committee rose and the House took a recess till 7:30 P. M., the evening session to be for business of the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

The Mining Troubles in Michigan.

MILWAUKEE, May 21.—A special from Houghton, Michigan, to the *Daily Wisconsin*, says seven prisoners were arrested Saturday night and lodged in jail. While the arrests were being made, the miners gave three groans for the sheriff and the officers of the mine, and three cheers for the prisoners. No resistance was made by those arrested. Bail to the amount of $20,000 has been offered for the release of the prisoners, but not accepted. I think by Wednesday the Calumet and Hecla mines will be at work again. Mr. Agassiz, the President of these, arrived here to-day, and will either start the miners to work or eject them from their houses at once. Should the latter be the case it is hard to say what the result would be with the other mines, as all those now at work are awaiting the issues of the Calumet and Hecla strike. The strikers resumed their labors with the understanding that they should receive whatever was agreed upon by the Calumet and Hecla mines. The operator at Calumet reports everything quiet there, except some few soldiers and Irishmen slightly under the influence of ardent spirits.

Proceedings of the German Baptist Convention at Smithville, O.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

SMITHVILLE, O., May 20, }
Via WOOSTER, May 21. }

This beautiful morning finds everything in apple-pie order with the German Baptists. The members have now reached thousands. The audience room, seating 3,500, is full, and others are unable to gain admission. The meeting was called to order, and Henry Davy elected Moderator; James Quinter, Writing Clerk; D. P. Saler, Reading Clerk; prayers by D. P. Saler and others, after which the reading of the 16th chapter of Acts. The first question brought before the body was, has the church a right to pass resolutions and decisions and enforce them without Bible authority? Answer, the church shall not expel a member without clear gospel or Bible authority; second, what shall be done with a brother who gets his life insured and insists that there is no wrong in it, and refuses to withdraw his policy? Answer, bear with him until the annual meeting decides. The discussion on this was spirited and lengthy, and at this writing no decision reached. Some few are beginning to prepare for the home trip.

D.

FROM HERMITAGE, PA.

Incendiarism—Buildings and Apparatus at Keel Ridge Colliery No. 2, Fired and Destroyed—Theories and Suspicions.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

HERMITAGE, PA., May 20, 1872.

The hand of the incendiary has been at work, and the buildings and apparatus of one of our largest coal banks was laid in ashes. At about half past one last Friday morning, the engine and hoisting houses at Keel Ridge No. 2, the new coal works of Messrs. Kimberly, Forker & Co., were discovered in flames, and the fire too far advanced to save any of the outside buildings except the screens and weigh office. By cutting off a portion of the platform these latter were saved. Under direction of Mr. D. W. Roy, the boss, a tree was felled against the hoisting house, causing it and the heavy pulley wheels and other hoisting apparatus to be thrown about a rod from the mouth of the pit. Had they been allowed to stand until the supports burned off, they would have fallen down the shaft, carrying away the crosstrees, slides, stairs and partition. The men present then went resolutely to work, and soon extinguished the flames, saving the engine from falling, which must inevitably have completely wrecked it. The boilers were immediately examined and pronounced sound.

The loss by the fire amounts to some $6,000, on which there was no insurance. The proprietors of the works do not so much regret the pecuniary loss, as the thought that they have about them a set of men whose hatred is so bitter as to lead them to the committal of such an act for the revenge of imaginary wrongs.

The works are to be immediately rebuilt, and the first of July will probably see the bank in condition to resume operations.

Speculations as to the motives which actuated the guilty parties to attempt the destruction of this property are numerous and conflicting. The most plausible and generally received of these is that it grew out of the recent negotiations between the operators and the miners looking toward a resumption of work in the bank, which had been suspended shortly after the recent advance of twenty cents per ton went into effect. The market price of coal did not justify operating the bank, and Kimberly, Forker & Co. proposed to allow it to be idle until better rates were offered, or the miners consented to reduce the cost of mining. They made a proposition to the latter, based on mutual concessions, and a disposition was evinced by a large number of the operators to go to work. To prevent this, and the consequent reduction of wages the other works in the valley, it is thought the torch was applied. There was no personal feud; therefore, it was either a trade outrage or an accidental fire. That it was not accidental is plainly shown by the fact that the blacksmith shop, situated four rods eastward, and not in the line of the wind from the fire, was in flames on the opposite side from the burning works.

D.

STATE NEWS.

Norristown has the base ball fever badly—seventeen clubs there.

The State Editorial Association and the Democratic State Editorial Association will meet in Erie on the 25th of June, instead of the 11th, as at first announced.

A rolling mill is in course of erection in Leechburg. The people of the place are promised the largest sheet iron manufactory in the country—in the course of a few years.

Spotted fever is fearfully fatal in Union county, where it has reached a type beyond the control of physicians.

Mr. James Boyle, of Chester county, has a goose which he affirms will persist in laying him two eggs at one time, one about the size of a pigeon's egg, the other regular size.

A Scranton German drank 188 glasses of beer within twenty-four hours.

Numbers of Pennsylvanians of the northern counties are emigrating to Minnesota.

The normal schools of Pennsylvania are said to be best in the country.

Thirty-five incendiary fires, involving a loss of nearly $250,000, have occurred in Reading since January first. Rewards are offered for the apprehension of the guilty parties have proved fruitless.

Dr. John Curwen, Superintendent Physician of the State Lunatic Hospital at Harrisburg, desires it to be known throughout the State that the institution has no vacancies, and that no patient will be received from any quarter unless a letter is first written to him, to ascertain whether accommodation can be provided for such person.

An anti-Secret Society Convention will be held in Meadville on the 3d of June.

The Juniata *Republican* announces the discovery of rich veins of iron ore in that county, and says: One day last week they discovered a large and to present appearance valuable vein on the "Keiser" place in Slim valley, belonging to Jacob Sulouff. The vein is two and a half feet wide, free from slate, and is embedded in soap stone. It is tolerably soft, rich, and can be easily taken out. A two foot vein of the same kind has also been discovered on Henry Dumm's land, a little below Sulouff's.

The Harrisburg *Telegraph* tells this: A lady residing in New Cumberland had for some time a chicken that refused to lay or set, and grew fatter each day, until it was impossible for her to find a quiet resting place in a nest of ordinary dimensions. Of course special arrangements were made for her comfort, and each day she would promptly and punctually retire to her nest, but the most vigilant search failed to discover "ary egg." Lest other hens should be influenced by such bad example of this refractory one, it was determined to put her out of the way, and on Saturday she was taken to the slaughter house and decapitated. At the post mortem examination twenty-two fully developed eggs were found in the body. That chicken certainly had an eye to business, and the "Barnum" of Barnum would have been both a "great living curiosity" and a paying institution.

Governor Geary has appointed Thomas C. McDowell, of Harrisburg, Superintendent of the Bureau of Mining and Statistics. This bureau was created at the last session of the Legislature, and the Superintendent will hold office for three years. Mr. McDowell was also a newspaper correspondent at the State capital for a number of years, and is a man of force and ability. He has an extensive knowledge of the material resources of the State, and a large acquaintance with the men engaged in industrial pursuits.

A large field of block coal has been discovered on Sankey run, seven miles from New Castle. The work of development has commenced.

The Beaver county fair will be held on the 25th, 26th and 27th of September.

The North East *Star* has been enlarged to a nine-column sheet, and its name changed to the *Sun*.

The following letter was received by a railroad official in Erie. As a specimen of begging cant it can't be beat:

MR.——: Would you like to do right by a lone Orphant whose Redeemer liveth to plead my cause, the R R takes its breadth off a corner of my farm I have never got any thing for it neither have I signed the right away. You have it in your power to do good & not be any poorer thereby. if you will send me a free ticket for life it will be well. please do. I ask no more & may the God & Father of our Lord Jesus Christ give you his richest blessing filling your heart with joy & peace. farewell.

A petition was presented to the Bucks county court, at its last session, signed by twenty-four members of the bar, setting forth that three members of the bar had been accused by common report of being guilty of illegal practices and unprofessional conduct, unbecoming citizens and members of the bar, and subversive of the laws of the State and the good order and well being of society. A commissioner was appointed to take testimony and report the same with the facts to the court.

The Oxford (Chester county) *Press* says: Some of our intelligent, wide awake farmers are anticipating a short hay crop, and are making preparations to meet it by providing other kind of provender. Some of them intend sowing Hungarian grass the latter part of this month, or corn broadcast. The former makes excellent provender for all stock, and will produce two or three tons per acre. If the dry weather should continue much longer the hay crop will be as short as it was last year and those who make provision against it will act wisely.

The school directors of Washington county have elected William G. Fee, Esq., Superintendent for the ensuing year. The salary is $1,000.

W. W. Brown, editor of the Bellefonte *Republican*, gravely informs his readers that it was not he who was nominated for Vice President at the Cincinnati Convention.

The Johnstown *Democrat* has been enlarged to a nine-column paper.

A woman named Elizabeth Kunsman, who deserted her husband about a year ago and took up with a man named Lloyd, was in turn deserted by her paramour a few days ago. Highly incensed, she procured a revolver and tried to shoot the recalcitrant Lloyd, but was disarmed. All this in Mount Pleasant.

The barn of Mr. James Burns, five miles west of Johnstown, together with a horse valued at $500 and several head of cattle, were burned on Friday last.

A letter from Edinboro, Crawford county, says: A Mr. Glitten, residing near that place, was thrown from his buggy and instantly killed. He had just helped his young wife out of the buggy and was turning around when the horses became frightened and threw him out with the above result. He had only been married about a year.

The late Miss Nabby Joy, of Boston, devised $280,000 to public charities, in sums ranging from $2,000 to $20,000.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

Senatorial Revenue Tinkering.

Further Reduction of $17,000,000 Proposed.

Feeling on the Treaty Question

Weighing the National Honor Against Dollars.

Good News for Steamboatmen.

A FAVORABLE CONFERENCE COMMITTEE ON THE BILL.

Reduction of the Canal Tolls.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 21, 1872.

Senate Committee Tinkering the Revenue.

The Senate Finance Committee worked nearly all day on the House Revenue bill, and will be ready to report it on Thursday. It is thought it can pass and be in Conference Committee by Friday night. The Finance Committee is disposed to still further reduce the amount of revenue, and chiefly on the internal revenue portion of the bill. Mr. Conkling wishes to further reduce to the extent of seventeen millions, making the total reduction sixty millions. The Committee as a Whole seems inclined to go in the same direction as far as there is a probability of the House following without endangering the bill. The principal reductions proposed by the Senate Committee are removing the tax on bank deposits and all other taxes except on liquors and tobacco. The revised estimate made to-day at the Treasury fixes the total reduction of the House bill at $43,633,778; reduction on tobacco, $7,038,000; gas, $2,800,000; stamps, $3,650,000; bank deposits, $2,000,000.

National Honor Weighed Against Dollars.

The character of Butler's speech on the treaty became known this morning. There is no disguising the fact that the almost universal feeling here, as expressed in private even by those who are supporting the proposed new treaty, is that the national dignity and honor is being weighed against dollars. Persons whose relations to the Treasury are such as should enable them to know, declare that personally he is still strongly in favor of making no concessions to the later demand of England, and allowing the latter to withdraw from the conference if she chooses. He has yielded his own judgment upon the solicitation of Secretary Fish on the great financial combinations of the country, including the Treasury Department, so far as to have become over-persuaded. The latter body is now beset and besieged by men who would not have dared to approach the President, and these, with the more reputable representatives of great commercial interests in foreign markets, are leaving untried no avenues of approach to the Senate, in the hope of allaying all differences with England which might affect the market for stocks and bonds. The Senate will take up the treaty to-morrow.

Cincinnati Postoffice Site.

The letter of the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting the report of the Commissioners on the postoffice site at Cincinnati, will be before the Appropriation Committee to-morrow. The Chairman has expressed the opinion that an additional sum which appears to be needed can be obtained. Authority to condemn from the State Legislature is, however, essential to prevent combinations against the Government. As this can not be obtained for the present, the matter may go over till next session.

The Canal Tolls.

Mr. Eggleston, of Cincinnati, arrived to-day to look after legislation concerning the Louisville canal. Holman's proposition to reduce the tolls to four and a half cents per ton has raised the question whether the trustees would not object, on the ground that they were bound to raise revenue enough to meet the interest on the bonded indebtedness. Their opposition is to put the matter in such a shape that the government virtually renders itself liable for such deficit as could any deficit occur by reason of a reduction. It is not expected that the rate proposed would meet all requirements.

Good News About the Steamboat Bill.

The Senate conferees on the steamboat bill were appointed to-day. Chandler, Corbett and Blair, of the Senate, and Negley, Conger and Hambleton, of the House, compose the committee. As thus constituted it is strongly in the interest of those steamboatmen who desire to remove only such restrictions as are useless features of the present law. The bill will in these particulars be much improved in conference.

Mutilation of Military Records.

The House Military Committee has summoned Andrew Johnson to testify concerning the Buell records. He telegraphs in reply that the press of private business will not allow him to appear immediately. The Committee has obtained the fact that the mutilation of the original reports of the battle of Tuka, which General Rosecrans was reported as saying were missing from, and, once out of jail, had made a successful escape. From what he learned Kingsbury was gallivanting through Ohio and Virginia for two or three years, taking a different name in each. It is quite certain that he came to Detroit a month ago from the Ohio State Penitentiary, having served a short term there for being connected with a horse stealing gang in Lorain county.

Kingsbury boarded at a house on Hastings street, and had not been an inmate of the house long before he wanted to marry the servant girl, giving her to understand that he was soon to come into the possession of a large fortune. Being addicted to drink he one night got to telling highly elated and "blabbed" most of his history to a companion. This man got the name of the wife at Jersey City and wrote to her that Kingsbury was here. The letter was sent to Bell and he came on as stated, but Kingsbury had departed. Prell left for Saginaw as soon as possible and hopes to catch the bigamist somewhere up in the valley. It is believed that the man has during the seven years, married at least ten women. Prell has personal knowledge of four and newspaper slips concerning four more, and as the fellow was lost track of for about two years, he probably married at least twice during that period. If arrested and given the average sentence for each time he has married contrary to law, he will spend all his remaining days in prison.

A SINGING DOG.

A Washington County Canine With an Ear and Voice for Music.

The Monongahela *Republican* contributes the following to current literature about dogs:

There is in this county a dog that can sing. We state this on the testimony of all the family of the gentleman who owns him. The animal in question is a large, mouse colored greyhound—perhaps about six years old. His attempts at singing, though they are certainly not very musical, are unmistakable, and they have been observed by the family for the last two or three years. He does not sing alone, but when he hears certain members of the family singing, he joins in. This is more particularly the case with one lady in the house who, if she begins to sing when the dog is anywhere about the place, is pretty certain to obtain a canine accompaniment. If she is heard singing up stairs and the dog is shut out below, he will raise a rumpus until he is admitted to the room where she is, when he will "join in," keeping very good time, and keeping—so we are assured—on the same key, rising with the singer to the highest notes, in a kind of blended howl and whine, that is neither that of a dog nor of any thing else, but showing something of a musical ear. When he reaches a note too high for him he will stop and wait for the cadence of the song to reach the lower notes again. This nine year nosteches he lifts his head as well as his voice. When his owner enters the room he will suddenly stop, and not another note can be got out of him while his master remains. In fact, he dishkes to have any one present except the one with whom he sings.

STATE POLITICS.

A "Liberal" Republican meeting was announced for Saturday evening in Harrisburg. The Mayor was requested to furnish a detachment of police to insure good order. The hour of meeting came and with it a squad of the biggest policemen on the force, but no one to make use of them, as not a man appeared who called it putting in an appearance. One lone, lorn individual came, but that was all, and he adjourned quietly and peaceably to his home after giving "three cheers for the ticket and platform."

The Democratic primary elections in Bedford county, held on Saturday, resulted in an overwhelming victory for Schell (Labor Reform) for Governor. The delegates to the Reading Convention are by a unanimous vote instructed to urge his indorsement. McClelland received no votes.

HERE is another nice little dog story which tends to show how much more valuable a good Newfoundland is than a boy of about the same size and age. In Lawrence, Mass., the other day, two boys were playing on the river bank when the younger of the two fell in. The other attempted to rescue him but was not equal to the task, and both were likely to drown, when Ponto came rushing on the scene. He plunged in and seized the younger boy and brought him ashore, and then went back for the other, fetching him out just in time to save his life. Such animals were not made to be poisoned.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, May 21, 1872.

NEWS NOTES.

The New Jersey Railroad Company had its first election for directors under the new law this afternoon. Hon. Hamilton Fish, Isaac W. Scudder, A. D. Dennis and Nehemiah Perry were chosen.

Many carpenters who made the successful strike for eight hours work now favor a new strike for four dollars per day.

A half million of gold is engaged for export to-morrow.

It is rumored on Wall street that one McIlwaine, of the firm of E. F. Selmser & Co., has absconded with all the available funds of the firm. Selmser has been sick for some time. It is alleged that McIlwaine sold stocks for cash that the firm had carried over from February, McIlwaine had the checks certified and bought gold to an amount not known, supposed to be $40,000.

Edward S. Stokes will be brought before Judge Ingraham, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, to-morrow to plead to an indictment charging him with the murder of James Fisk, Jr. John McKeon will appear for the prisoner. The District Attorney will urge the case forward and endeavor to have it set down for an early day.

Henry S. Lane for Grant.

Henry S. Lane, of Indiana, telegraphs to a friend here concerning the report that he is for Greeley as follows: "No truth in the report that I am for Greeley. I am for Grant against Greeley, and shall so remain."

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 21, 1872.

TRIVIAL NOTES.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue will order the Collector at Albany to seize the property of the Central and Hudson River Railroad for scrip dividend tax under the provisions of the consolidated act of Assembly of 1869, holding the new company responsible for all liabilities of the new company.

The twenty-fifth session of the American Homeopathic Institute met in this city this morning at Lincoln Hall. One hundred and eighty members, from nearly all the States, were present. The Institute was called to order by the President, Dr. J. T. Talbott, of Boston, and a welcome was delivered by Dr. Verdi of this city.

The report on the New York Custom House investigation will probably be ready next week. The report on the Robeson investigation will be presented to-morrow.

COLORED PEOPLE WISH TO COLONIZE.

Vice President Colfax has received a paper, signed by one hundred and fifty-six colored persons of Georgia, asking Congress to assist the Colonization Society in sending them to Liberia.

INDIAN TROUBLES.

Indian Agent Risley telegraphs from Fort Laramie, on the 18th, stating that on Friday evening last, four miles from Red Cloud Agency, John Richards killed "Yellow Bear's" and was in turn killed by "Yellow Bear's" friends. Excitement over the affair was intense, and there were threats of destruction to the Agency and against whites and half breeds. A company of cavalry has camped near the Agency. Richards had the Agency's official mail, which was destroyed.

The Indian Agent telegraphs from Fort Benton that reports of a Sioux war and a general outbreak are false. He reports the best good feeling and disposition towards the government and citizens prevail.

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LETTER FROM ERIE, PA.

Erie Factories—Erie Churches—Erie Muscalonge—Erie on Politics, &c., &c.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

ERIE, PA., May 18, 1872.

"What is one man's meat is another's poison," says the old adage. What was Chicago's calamity was Erie's opportunity, of which opportunity this city has availed itself with considerable promptness and public spirit, as witness its new manufacturing enterprises and its improved general industry.

Chief among its new factories is that of the Burdett Organ Company, so ably represented in your city by Kleber & Brother. This factory is a series of five-story brick buildings, erected under the direction of Prescott Metcalf, Esq., one of Erie's most enterprising citizens, which, for stability, completeness and mechanical appointments, would do honor to any manufacturing city in the world.

The Burdett Organ Company has long been famous for the pre-eminent excellence of their organs, hence the establishment of the Burdett Organ Factory at this city was no experiment. In fact, the Company removed to Erie so as to be more centrally located as to their trade, the Eastern demand having grown to so great an extent. That the Keystone State is *the* State for such enterprises as their's has been abundantly demonstrated by their short experience here, and through the items of fuel and freightage alone. Aside from these, the city of Erie is a right pleasant city to live in, its society being solid and cordial; its streets wide and well shaded; its market varied and reasonable as to tariff; its lake breezes lively and grateful in warm weather; its lots roomy; its churches hospitable.

Speaking of churches, I would inform you that the congregation of the Erie Central Presbyterian Church purpose erecting a sanctuary on a very eligible site in Tenth street, it having increased under the ministry of Rev. Mr. Kimball to such a degree as to render this step necessary. I would also add that the Erie Park Presbyterian Church pastorate is vacant, owing to the resignation of its late pastor, Rev. Mr. Denison.

Among other signs of substantial progress here, I note the Ward Paper Factory being erected by a corporation headed by Orange Noble, Esq. This company propose to grind logs of wood into pulp, thence converting them into stationery of another than their original sort, and thereby showing that from papyrus to poplar is a correct progression.

Erie is seemingly too busy to heed political affairs. But July 4th is before us. If that key-note gives forth no uncertain sound, Erie may not feel constrained to join in any political interest.

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The Daily Commercial.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 22, 1872.

We hope that we don't mistake when we say that the Springfield *Republican*, one of the ablest champions of the "Liberal" movement, is inclined to draw back. Its candidate was Mr. ADAMS, and the editor appears not to have made up his mind yet to support Mr. GREELEY. He says: "If it (the *Republican*) supports Mr. GREELEY for the Presidency, it will do so because it will regard him as the best of the men looking to be elected to the office," etc. Of the ADAMS men he says:

"MANY who would have gone for Mr. Adams feel now that they cannot support Mr. Greeley, but feel as little drawn on the other hand toward General Grant. They hope—even against all outward evidence, that another nomination will be made at Philadelphia, and that they may be relieved from the embarrassment of choosing between the two."

THE Republican State Conventions of Illinois and Georgia meet to-day, and to-morrow those of New Jersey and West Virginia. If the instructions of the Philadelphia delegates of the Conventions which have already been held are observed, the renomination of the President may now be set down as certain. With regard to the Vice Presidency there is still some difference of opinion. The Convention will consist of seven hundred and fourteen members, three hundred and fifty-eight votes being necessary to a choice. It is claimed that upwards of three hundred are already known to be in favor of the renomination of Vice President COLFAX; but there are not wanting those who predict that Senator HENRY WILSON will develop an unlooked for strength.

THE Cincinnati *Commercial* is perceptibly weakening on the Liberal Republican movement. In answer to a correspondent it confesses that it does not see the promised evidence of a "mighty disruption of the Republican party," and says that the Democracy appear to be much more disturbed than the Republicans by the nomination of MR. GREELEY. "If the Democracy," it adds, "are waiting to see a great Republican uprising for MR. GREELEY they will probably wait in vain. The Republicans do not propose to divide that the Democrats may march between their discordant wings to easy victory." Neither does the New York *Sun* fling its cap so high into the air as it did a week or two ago. It says the President has always been remarkable for "his luck," and mournfully considers it to be by no means impossible that his good fortune may still stand him in stead "by the inability of the Democracy to concentrate their votes upon the only candidate who can beat him." "And a cloud came over the face of the *Sun*."

REPORTS from different parts of the country show that the rains of last Saturday and Sunday extended over a very considerable area, and it is estimated that their effect upon the growing crops will be worth millions of dollars, aside from the further benefits conferred by their extinguishment of the destructive fires raging in the woods of a number of States. It is greatly to be hoped that the water famine is now over, and that other portions of the world besides the United States are at the end of their season of drouth. For the deficiency of rain has been almost universal. It has been ascertained from actual tests that the rain-fall for the past twelve months in many of the countries of Europe and other quarters of the world has been very far short of the general average. The deficiency in England is competent at last records of a million gallons for every square mile of territory, while returns from the tropics show a falling off of thirty-five per cent. in the usual supply. Several theories are advanced in explanation of this extraordinary and widespread drouth. One is, that all the planets, our own included, are gradually nearing the sun; another attributes it to the influence of the comet which is now approaching the earth; while yet a third is to the effect that every ten or fifteen years the earth drifts into a cold wave, and that this was the case last winter; the diminution in the supply of heat decreasing evaporation and causing less water to be drawn up from the sea to be shed upon the lands. But whatever may have been the cause, it is certain that the want of water has been great and general, and it is probable that the recent bountiful rains have been worth more in hard cash to the people of the United States than the entire amount of the Alabama claims, consequential damages included.

ONE of the sharpest rebukes which the Liberal Republican movement has yet received, has just been administered from a most unexpected quarter. Colonel EWELL, brother of the late Confederate General EWELL, himself Adjutant General of General JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON during the rebellion, and now President of William and Mary College, Virginia, has written a letter in which he urges the re-election of President GRANT, on the ground that since the surrender he has done more to heal the wounds of war "than any other member of the great political party to which he belongs." He characterizes the terms granted by him to LEE at Appomattox as "without precedent in the history of all such struggles for their liberality;" says the record shows that since the return of peace his aim has been to relieve the Southern people to the extent of his ability, "attempting nothing which the controlling power of the North would not allow;" points out that the fact that "Virginia now occupies her true position in one result of his sympathy and good feeling for the State and people, and his active interference in their behalf; observes that the cry of "corruption" against an administration is "always the battle-cry of the outs," and states that he by no means puts full trust in it; adding that, while the President has not accomplished all that was hoped for or expected, it has been more for the reason that it was simply impossible, than for any neglect of duty or opportunity on his own part. Considering the antecedents of Col. EWELL, his present representative position, and the fact that more than most men of his section he is entitled to speak for the whole South, it is to be hoped those Liberal journals which are flooding their columns with expressions of public opinion concerning the Cincinnati movement, will not fail to give this remarkable production a prominent place among them.

WILL THE DEMOCRATS SWALLOW GREELEY?

The statement is made on Democratic authority, that a sober second thought is taking possession of the party relative to HORACE GREELEY, and that his nomination at Baltimore is impossible. We should say that "waiting for the wagon" more properly describes the situation in this respect, and that no one should be surprised if GREELEY is indorsed by the Democratic Convention. What will then happen need not be speculated on now. There are certain indications favoring his expectations, though the two-third rule which will govern the Baltimore Convention is a great stumbling block. Just at present the cry of standing by the decision of the Convention is frequently heard in the land; and it is to be observed that this proceeds rather significantly from those who are opposed to indorsing GREELEY, as though they felt sure that the Convention will never indorse him, and that the sentiment to cultivate in the party is acquiescence in advance in its action. Relative to the GREELEY strength, among Democratic members of Congress, the following statement is put forth as authentic:

"Taking the nine State delegations in alphabetical order, two or three Alabama Democratic members favor Mr. Greeley; the single member from Arkansas is doubtful; while the one from Connecticut favors the Cincinnati ticket, and the one from Delaware opposes it. All the Georgia delegation are opposed to Greeley. Of the six Illinois Democrats, but two are inclined to favor his nomination, and they are by no means committed. The seven Democratic members from Indiana are all opposed to him, and it is doubtful if Messrs. Kerr and Voorhees would support him if nominated there. Possibly four of the nine Kentucky representatives believe it impossible to elect a straight out Democratic ticket and favor the Baltimore coalition. But one of the five Maryland members in anywise favors the latter. The single member from Michigan is doubtful, while all of the four Democratic members from Missouri are virtually for Greeley and Brown—some more strongly than others. All three of the New Hampshire members support the ticket. The two New Jersey members announce that they will vote against it if nominated. Of the sixteen Democrats from New York all but two are known to favor Greeley's nomination, and the three North Carolina members are inclined that way. Four of the five Ohio members are strongly opposed to Greeley, and one non-committal. Slater, the member from Oregon, indorses Voorhees' position. The eleven Democrats from Pennsylvania favor Greeley, with possibly one exception. The six Tennessee members will stand by the Nashville Convention, which indorsed the Cincinnati ticket. The four Texas members are non-committal, as are the Virginia members all of whom await the result of the Convention, and will abide by it. The two West Virginia members support Greeley, and the two Wisconsin members oppose him."

It is stated that the editor of the Washington *Star*, who has just returned from a tour through the South, reports that there is not much enthusiasm for GREELEY, and that ADAMS would have been a much stronger candidate.

The Chicago *Times* says Democratic sentiment is assuming a definite and coherent form under the sober second thought. It proceeds:

"MANY Democrats who precipitately threw up their hats for the philosopher have replaced their hats on their heads and brought them to that the course of whom for all who desire to achieve the success of Liberal principles in the approaching Presidential campaign is to preserve the integrity of the Democratic party and await the action of the Baltimore Convention. The number of representative Democratic journals that declare unconditionally for Greeley is comparatively few. The number is somewhat greater of those that advocate the nomination of a Democratic ticket at Baltimore."

Judge JEREMIAH S. BLACK thinks GREELEY is not fit to be President, but is not certain what the Baltimore Convention will do. In his own district he affirms that but one Democrat and no Republican will support GREELEY.

Of the German press of the country. The following statement is made:

"All the really influential German papers of both parties—the *New Yorker Staats Zeitung*, the *Criminal Zeitung*, the Boston *Pionier*, the Philadelphia *Freie Presse*, the Baltimore *Wecker*, the Cincinnati *Volksblatt*, the Cincinnati *Volksfreund*, the Indianapolis *Telegraph*, the Chicago *Staats-Zeitung*, the St. Louis *Anzeiger des Westens*, the *Missouri Staats Zeitung*, and the Louisville *Volksblatt*—are bitterly opposed to the candidates of the Cincinnati Convention. Only the St. Louis *Westliche Post* still sticks to Greeley and Brown, but it supports them with so little vigor, and with so wry a face, that its readers can easily see how disgusted it is with the Cincinnati ticket, and that it will hardly make many converts to it."

Touching the tactics of the Democratic leaders, it may be said that they do not seem to have any, though they are evidently getting down to a definite course of action. In this regard the following, which forms part of an editorial in the Chicago *Times*, possesses some significance:

"There is a numerous and influential body of Republicans, commonly called revenue reformers, who possess a distinctive national party organization, and who are going to hold a National Convention at Baltimore on the 9th of July, to nominate candidates for President and Vice President. Their Executive Committee, appointed at Cincinnati, were instructed by resolution to call such a Convention, and it is now understood that the call will designate the place and time mentioned. Many of these Liberals were members of the Cincinnati Convention which nominated the philosopher, as well as of the other Cincinnati Convention, which emphatically and positively repudiated the philosopher and resolved to call another National Convention. As a body they are bitterly hostile to Mr. GREELEY, as recently published letters from one of their influential leaders—Judge Matthews, Col. Brinkerhoff, Judge Hoadley, and others—show; and as the resolutions adopted in their recent meetings likewise show. It is understood that the recent action of these anti-Greeley Liberals means the bringing forward of Mr. Groesbeck, of Ohio, as their Presidential candidate. However this may be, it seems at present to be the fixed determination of these Liberals to support neither Greeley nor Grant, but to nominate a candidate representing their political views more distinctively than either. Suppose they should do so; suppose they should nominate a man of such well-known ability and liberal opinions as Mr. Groesbeck; and suppose, by the indiscretion of impatient and impulsive Democrats, the Democratic party, instead of being united and harmonious in its action at Baltimore, should be "all tore up;" which of the two anti-Grant candidates, both nominated by anti-Grant Republicans, would the majority of Democrats released from party ties, and the influence of party organization, be most likely to vote for? An occurrence in the Cincinnati Convention may serve to illustrate the most likely consequences of untieing party organization. The Illinois delegation, having forty-two votes, gave one-half to Davis and one-half to Trumbull, acting under organized agreement. After the fifth ballot, the delegation retired, and voted to untie, thus letting every man vote as he pleased. One or two personal friends of Mr. Trumbull felt very sure that every member of the delegation, being thus let loose, would give his individual vote to Trumbull. Much to the surprise of those gentlemen, nearly half the delegates gave their votes to Greeley, some others voted for Adams, some for Davis, leaving Trumbull less than one-half and these changed their votes to Greeley. Those who imagine that the way to give the Democratic vote of this country to Mr. Greeley is to untie the Democratic party, may meditate upon this circumstance with profit to themselves and benefit to the cause in which they think they are engaged.

"Before the Democratic party is untied, Democrats must come to some agreements among themselves to go in a body to some other party, or to go solid, every man for himself. The latter course will never place Horace Greeley in the office of President."

THE PARDONING POWER.

We venture to say that few people who witnessed the trial of YOST, or who read the report of it published in the newspapers, have heard of the convict's early pardon and release without considerable indignation and disgust. It may be that little if any fault is to be found with the President for the exercise of his pardoning power in this case. Everybody knows that a degree of influence is sometimes brought to bear in favor of a criminal which it is simply impossible for the Executive to resist without seeming to disregard considerations of overwhelming weight. In fact, the Executive usually acts in such cases on the advice of the law officer of the Government. Circumstances may preclude a careful personal examination of the details of the case, and such representations in behalf of the culprit may be laid before him, as uncontradicted and sustained by many intercessors of tried trustworthy, would seem to compel any functionary, however stern and inexorable, to use his prerogative in favor of mercy. Even when strongest, human nature is weak, and perhaps in the present humane age of the world a person invested with the pardoning power, whether he be king, or governor, or president, is exposed to no harder trial, undergoes no temptation more painful to resist than he is subjected to by the duty of severity, the duty of denying the prayers of those who ask him to intervene between the law and its victim. The man to whose office this benign power belongs, needs all the support he can derive from within and from without. A conscientious functionary, in the recollection of his official oath and of the obligations which it imposes, may find some of the strength demanded by the occasion, and careful reflection on the duties of his position and on the relations which it establishes between him and his constituents, is well adapted to counteract the tendency to excessive relaxation. The settled conviction that law is the foundation of our civilization, that law is sanctioned by penalties which must be exacted or law must sink into common contempt; that every injudicious exercise of the pardoning power not only affects the general respect for law by loosening its bonds, but works specific mischief to individuals and neighborhoods by subordinating the rights of the well doing many to the seeming interest of a single transgressor, so that the act of so called mercy is really cruelty in disguise, such truths, so commonplace as to be thought unimportant, would appear sufficient, if duly comprehended, to make the most sympathetic Executive very cautious and reserved in interfering with the progress of law.

And yet without other supports and incentives than those furnished by conscience and reflection, it is certain that a ruler entrusted with the pardoning power will err on the side of leniency. This assertion certainly rests upon sufficient facts to place it beyond question, as from time to time in almost every State of the Union the abuse of the pardoning power has been a subject of general complaint. To lay the blame of the abuse at the door of the governor would be foolish and unjust. Though the governor may not in *every* instance be absolutely the best man in the State, he is usually a man of fair average ability and character, and a general failure of the kind referred to must be due to some other cause than his peculiar defects. The truth is that the people are themselves in fault and upon them rests the responsibility for the discreditable abuse. Unsustained by the popular sentiment few governors, however wise and conscientious they may be, are strong enough to exercise their awful prerogative with becoming firmness and consistency. Besides the internal supports mentioned above, the Executive needs the external support of public opinion, and unfortunately in this country public opinion, as regards the punishment of crime, has become so debauched, or at any rate, so relaxed, that one-half of the people are hardly shocked at the impunity of the worst scoundrels, while the other half look on in apathetic resignation.

Leaving out of account the direct evils flowing from the popular apathy on this subject, the fearful social corruption and tendency towards the complete obliteration of the difference between right and wrong in the common habits of thought, it is remarkable that a generous and magnanimous people, as Americans certainly are, are not more strongly impressed with the partiality and unfairness to which the prevailing spirit of indulgence leads in the administration of the laws. The result of it is that while a poor and friendless man is left, justly enough, to bear the full penalty of his crimes, another equally guilty, who happens to have money and friends, or only the latter, escapes almost without punishment. True, he may be tried and convicted, but the failure to execute the sentence equally implies a partial administration of the law. As it seems to the general public, the case of YOST is a glaring illustration of this disgusting abuse. After a fair trial, and in the face of his powerful influence, this reverend man was convicted of perjury, and it also appears that the perpetration of the crime involved circumstances of meanness which implied peculiar depravity and stamped it with peculiar infamy. And yet the reasons assigned for his release, after an imprisonment of only a couple of weeks, are that he is a Christian minister and is widely known in several States, with other reasons equally frivolous. Instead of being just grounds for indulgence they are legitimate reasons for severity, as the presumption is that a minister is a man of more than ordinary intelligence, and the extent of his fame as a preacher enhances the notoriety and influence of his evil example as a perjurer. It seems altogether a loathsome business, the end being not much less offensive than the beginning.

"A PENNSYLVANIAN" FOR VICE PRESIDENT.

In proposing as a measure of strength if not of necessity the nomination of "a Pennsylvanian" for Vice President on the ticket with General GRANT, the Philadelphia *North American* starts an interesting discussion. What that journal says in support of the proposition few will be inclined to dispute; but having settled this much the more practical question—who is the "Pennsylvanian" whose nomination will unite conflicting interests, reconcile opposing factions (consenting for a moment that they exist) and produce enthusiasm in the party—still remains. This, we conclude, is the more difficult side of the matter, and we would have been better pleased had our respected contemporary advanced beyond the line of mere sentiment and expressed its own views on the only practical branch of the discussion it so earnestly invites. While Republicans will not be found differing on the desirableness of "a Pennsylvanian"—such an one more especially, as is described—there might not be an equal degree of unanimity when it came to selecting him,—so that, possibly, the outcome might be the reverse of perfect harmony and renewed enthusiasm. The Convention will not be likely to select "a Pennsylvanian" if Pennsylvanians are not agreed perfectly among themselves. It is better, therefore, it seems to us, if the matter is to be discussed, that the question be put in the most practical form at once. We hope, therefore, that the *North American* will go one step further and propose the "Pennsylvanian" whose nomination will have the happy effect it so graphically describes. Having initiated the question, we think it should not hesitate to do this.

IT is understood that Mr. GREELEY has decided to run at all hazards, regardless of consequences, he having burnt all the bridges behind him, a policy which he will continue to pursue as he advances. With him it is the last and greatest venture of a Busy Life, the history of which he expects will form an interesting chapter of Recollections in his book bearing that title. His chances may be something or nothing—it is all the same with him. Running for the Presidency is not a new idea. It is his present hobby; and he being upward of sixty years of age, it must be ridden now or never. He has no idea of withdrawing under any circumstances, and his willingness to accommodate himself to the situation if by so doing he but gain strength and gratify his ambition, proves that, after all, the Philosopher belongs to the order of common men, however much some persons may be deluded with another notion concerning him.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

A citizen of New Orleans claims to have discovered a plan for saving twenty-five per cent. in the consumption of coal for steam-making purposes, and at the same time increasing by twenty-five per cent. the steam pressure. His discovery consists in a process for converting the escaping gas of the coal when burning into a hot flame and sending it along the whole length of the boiler. As boiler furnaces are now constructed only the forward part of the boilers receive much heat. By the new method the whole length of the boiler is subjected to an intense heat by the burning of the gas which escapes from the coal.

Following the caterpillar plague, which destroyed the fruit prospect in the neighborhood of Memphis, the farmers of that section have now another enemy to contend with—the black locust. It is reported in swarms throughout the interior, and there is much apprehension of further serious damage to vegetation.

It is now said by astronomers that the planet Jupiter is in a red hot state, and that it is itself the sun and center of a system of dependent worlds.

The interest in the Nashville industrial exposition is said to increase daily. The exposition of articles is about complete, and comprises a wonderful variety, representing all sections of the United States. Crowds of people are in attendance from all quarters of the South. This is the right sort of reconstruction.

Amadeus is about to try the effect of an international exhibition of art and industry on the people of Spain. The building for the exhibition will be erected in Madrid on a grand scale, and a sufficient force of men is to engage in the work to insure its completion before the beginning of next year. It is to be hoped that country may make a better exhibition of itself than it has done lately.

An experiment is about to be tried in England, the results of which should be carefully watched here. The iron-clad Hotspur has been detailed to discharge a number of five hundred pound shot against the revolving turrets of the iron-clad Glatton, in order to test the real strength of revolving turrets, the advantages and disadvantages of the system, and other points which can only be settled by actual experiment.

The Louisville *Courier-Journal's* preference for Mr. Greeley is explained at last. The editor says the candidate's temperance principles "leave all the more whisky for the rest of us." So you see it is a Simon-pure case of Bourbonism after all.

The Northern Pacific Railroad have a large force engaged in setting out willow and cottonwood sprouts along the cuts where the snow was so troublesome last winter. Sensible.

The Philadelphia *Legal Gazette* wants a national congress of lawyers called, to invite the Bar of the world to send delegates to an international congress of lawyers, to be held in Philadelphia, during the centennial celebration in 1876. This, however, would utterly destroy its character as a peace celebration.

There is nothing objectionable in the opening of public libraries on Sunday. This, however, can hardly be said of a "sacred concert" given last Sunday night in a New York theatre, which commenced with a comedy, was followed by a sensational melodrama, and concluded with a roaring jig-jog dance. It is to be feared that such latitudinarianism will bring the other and worthier object into disesteem.

The master masons of Chicago have resolved that they will hereafter sign no contracts unless they contain a provision exempting the builders from all damages in case of a general strike.

We published the other day a remedy for potato bugs. Here is another, which is said to be quite effectual. Boil tobacco stems in water until a strong solution is obtained, and after the decoction becomes perfectly cool pour a pint or more on each hill of potatoes. The stems can be obtained of any tobacconist at a small cost.

Proof is said to exist that a large gang of the most expert professional pickpockets of England are making preparations to visit Boston at the time of the ensuing jubilee. Some of them will probably visit other cities during their stay in this country. Forewarned is forearmed. Let the proper authorities be on the alert.

English papers are discussing the practicability of importing Chinese into Ireland in order to counterbalance the depletion caused by excessive emigration.

Since the alleged discovery of Dr. Livingstone by one of its correspondents, the New York *Herald* finds its new building too small for the exercise of its enterprise, and will erect still another, on the site of its old one on Nassau street.

A Suggestion for the Philadelphia Convention.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

New and unexpected things appear to be the order of the day, and I make a proposition for the consideration of the Philadelphia Convention, which I think will not be without some merit to recommend it. Let the Convention take a new departure altogether and nominate James F. Wilson, of Iowa, for President, and General Joe Hawley, of Connecticut, for Vice President. They combine all the requisite qualifications and a measure of strength not to be despised.

EIGHTEEN HUNDRED AND SIXTY.

THE Washington correspondent of the *Tribune* furnishes that journal with an interesting statement of the large number of territorial railway projects now before Congress, and says of them that the land grant system being completely broken up, with no hope entertained in any quarter of its revival, they are legitimately business enterprises, without any taint of suspicion of being schemes for plundering the public domain. The correspondent enumerates eight or ten different enterprises of this sort, each of an important character, and all of which are in the hands of capitalists prepared to begin work upon them at once. Looking at their extent and magnitude, the vast reaches of territory they embrace, and the enormous impetus which they cannot fail to give to the development of our western resource, one is not only struck with astonishment at the wonderful progress of our material civilization, but also with amazement that any one should be so lacking in sagacity as to imagine that the vast financial, commercial and industrial interests which these enterprises directly affect, will be likely to countenance any change of policy which threatens, even in a remote degree, to unsettle or destroy any one of the multitudinous agencies of national growth and advancement for which they stand. For, after all, the average common sense of the people is King.

WE are a little surprised that so enterprising a journal as the New York *Sun*, one so fertile in suggestion and resource and so thoroughly committed to the political fortunes of the Liberal Republican candidate, should not have taken advantage of the extraordinary enthusism which, it states, exists in favor of its candidate, to push to completion the project which it some time ago started, of the erection of a bronze statue of Mr. GREELEY in Printing House Square. According to our recollection of the *Sun's* last exhibit concerning the matter, there remains a deficiency of only fourteen thousand dollars. A penny contribution from each of Mr. GREELEY's supporters would supply this deficit in a twinkling, if their number be only a tithe of that which the *Sun* represents. Make your hay in fair weather, luminary.

BOTH the New York *Tribune* and the Brooklyn *Eagle* make an unequivocal denial of the charge of the *World* that the support which the *Eagle* is now rendering the Cincinnati movement was in pursuance of an agreement with the *Tribune* to forbear its assaults upon the Brooklyn ring. The journal which brought the charges, however, stated that it did so on information and evidence of the most trustworthy character, so that it is probable the end of this interesting discussion is not yet.

PENNSYLVANIA REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

For Governor.
JOHN F. HARTRANFT

For Supreme Judge.
ULYSSES MERCUR.

For Auditor General.
HARRISON ALLEN.

For Congressmen at Large.
HARRY WHITE,
LEMUEL TODD.

For Presidential Electors at Large.
ADOLPH E. BORIE.
JOHN M. THOMPSON.

For Delegates at Large to the Constitutional Convention.
William M. Meredith, Philadelphia; J. Gillingham Fell, Philadelphia; Harry White, Indiana; William Jilly, Carbon; Linn Bartholomew, Schuylkill; H. N. McCallister, Center; William H. Armstrong, Lycoming; William Davis, Luzerne; James L. Reynolds, Lancaster; Samuel E. Dimmock, Wayne; George V. Lawrence, Washington; David N. White, Allegheny; W. H. Ainey, Lehigh; John H. Walker, Erie.

PERSONAL.

A number of Philadelphia young ladies have organized a boat club to be called the Dolly Varden, and will practice regularly on the Schuylkill. A loose-fitting white flannel blouse, trimmed with blue ribbon, and jaunty white sailor's hats, trimmed with the same, is said to be the costume decided upon. The club, it is understood, will not embrace any gentlemen.

We observe that several of our exchanges are republishing the verses commencing "Tear down the flaunting lie," originally published in the New York *Tribune* in 1855, and for a long time, as is still the case in some quarters, attributed to Horace Greeley. The verses in question were written by General Halpin (Miles O'Reilley); Mr. Greeley having nothing whatever to do with their authorship.

Mr. J. Edgar Thompson, President of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, has gone to Europe with his family, partly for purposes of rest and recreation, and partly in order to perfect certain arrangements relating to the new Philadelphia steamship line and other correlative matters. Col. Thomas A. Scott, as first Vice President of the company, becomes acting President during the absence of Mr. Thompson.

Soon after the affair of the "Planter," a gentleman, in conversing with General Hunter, asked how he thought the Government would reward Small, the colored fireman who ran her into the Union lines. "Make a Brigadier of him," was the answer. It was about the time Congress was grinding out Brigadiers at such a rate. The General's words have come to pass, and Robert Small is not only Senator, but Brigadier also of the militia, as well as Inspector, having lately been appointed by the Governor of South Carolina to those positions.

How many Gordon Aberdeens are there? One was drowned a year or two ago, it will be remembered, while another person, claiming to be a member of the same family, has of late been creating a decided sensation in New York financial and speculative circles. Now comes a well-authenticated story of a certain James C. Fisher, late a soldier in the United States army, and once a clerk in the office of General Sheridan, who died in the Arsenal Hospital at St. Louis, a few days ago, who is asserted to have been George Gordon Murray, of the Aberdeen family, Scotland. From the statement made on his dying bed and other circumstances he seems to have been really a genuine Gordon and a member of the noble family of Aberdeen. Perhaps the New York Gordon can tell something about him.

The most popular student at the University of Heidelberg is an American. He has fought something like a hundred duels and was never defeated till nearly the last one he fought, when he got his nose almost cut off, but nothing daunted, he stepped up to his adversary, bridging his nose with his hands and challenged him to another duel, which was agreed. They fought and the indomitable American came out ahead, to the great gratification of all his admiring friends. He is considered to be the greatest man in Heidelberg, and his name will probably be handed down from generation to generation and looked up to as something superior, something almost immortal, by the students.

The Bedford (Pa.) *Inquirer* says that Prof. Silliman, of Yale College, and Commodore McVicker, of New York, have been spending the past week in that town and the surrounding country, examining the deposits of iron ore and other minerals. They have been accompanied in their excursions by Col. John F. Lowry, William P. Schell, Esq. and E. F. Kerr, Esq. It is understood that Prof. Silliman expressed himself as very favorably impressed both with the quality and quantity of ores found in that neighborhood.

While Mrs. Abbie Sage Richardson was reading "Horatius at the Bridge" in Indianapolis, a few evenings since, her enunciation of the climatic words "the bridge fell," was followed instantly by some horrible crash outside the hall, which sounded as if several bridges had fallen. The strange incident brought down the house.

A curious portrait of General Washington, on earthenware, is displayed in a New York jeweller's window. It is stated that soon after Washington's death an American traveling in England discovered some sets of earthenware with these portraits enamelled upon them. He purchased the whole lot, had the portraits cut out and framed, and distributed them among his friends.

The famous pianist Wehli has been engaged to play at the Boston Jubilee, at higher terms than have ever been given to any pianist in this country. He is engaged in preparing for the occasion an arrangement of the "Star Spangled Banner" and "God Save the Queen," which will be played with the accompaniment of the entire orchestra.

Provide Against Danger.

At this season all the great lines of travel begin to swarm with human beings intent on business or pleasure. Are these moving multitudes aware of the danger which ensues from drinking different varieties of water and breathing atmospheres to which their lungs are unaccustomed? Do they realize how important it is to be pre-armed with an antidote that will defend their systems from the evil consequences of such changes and from all ailments and disturbances which arise from the miasma so plentifully evolved from the soil at this period of the year? Such an antidote—certain in its protective operation and free from everything objectionable in its composition and flavor—has been for twenty years before the world. No instance can be adduced, during that period, in which Hostetter's Stomach Bitters has failed as an acclimating medicine, or as a preventive of the bodily ills to which the undefended system is liable in unhealthy localities.

A good appetite, perfect digestion, a vigorous condition of the nervous system, functional regularity, and a pure and active circulation, are the elements of health, and these priceless blessings may be secured and perpetuated by the use of this powerful, yet harmless, vegetable tonic. Such is the experience of all who has ever taken it as a safeguard against the diseases which debility, irregularity and a morbid condition of the solids and fluids of the body are sure to invite.

SPONGES, SPONGES.

A fine assortment of Bathing Sponges on hand, at JOSEPH FLEMING'S Drug Store, No. 84 Market street, corner Diamond.

PATENT MEDICINES.

A complete stock of Genuine Patent Medicines, embracing all the popular remedies of the day, constantly on hand and for sale at the lowest prices.

FINE TOILET SOAPS.

A very large assortment of the Finest Toilet Soaps constantly on hand and for sale at the lowest prices. Also a large variety of the finest Pomades and Hair Oils at the lowest prices.

Toilet Waters of all kinds, in great variety, at JOS. FLEMING'S, Drug Store, 84 Market street, Corner of the Diamond.

SIMMONS'S LIVER REGULATOR,
BROWN'S ESSENCE OF GINGER,
HORSFORD'S ACID PHOS.,
ROBINSON'S CORN PENCILS,
HOLMES'S EXT. BUCHU,
HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT,
VEGETINE,
Received and for sale by
George A. Kelly & Co.,
Cor. First Avenue and Wood Street.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
Chartered in 1852.
Open daily from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENINGS, from May 1st to November 1st, 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of Six Per Cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.
BOARD OF MANAGERS:
GEO. A. BERRY, President.
JOHN SCOTT, JAS. PARK, Jr., Vice Presidents.
D. F. McKINLEY, Secretary and Treasurer.
A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Fahnestock, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robert C. Schmertz, Christopher Zug. John H. Bailey, Solicitor.

FOR FAMILY USE.

THE HALFORD
LEICESTERSHIRE
TABLE SAUCE,
THE BEST SAUCE AND RELISH
Made in any Part of the World
FOR
FAMILY USE.
PINTS, - - - - 50 CENTS.
HALF PINTS, - - 30 CENTS.
FOR SALE BY ALL GROCERS.

DRY GOODS.
Silks, Silks, Silks.
Jas. Caldwell
INVITES SPECIAL ATTENTION TO HIS NEW STOCK OF
SPRING GOODS,
Which will be found Unusually Attractive.
BLACK FRENCH SILKS, all qualities.
BLACK AMERICAN SILKS.
New Styles in STRIPE SILKS, for Spring and Summer Suits.
RICH PLAIN SILKS, for Evening Wear.
JAPANESE SILKS, a very fine assortment and choice styles.
SILK POPLINS, ALPACAS and MOHAIR LUSTRES.
FANCY DRESS GOODS,
A Magnificent Assortment.
SUIT LINENS, GINGHAMS, CHINTZES, PRINTS.
HONEYCOMB AND MARSEILLES QUILTS.
NOTTINGHAM and TAMBOUR LACE CURTAINS.
SHEETING MUSLINS, IRISH LINENS.
DAMASK TABLE LINENS.
NEW STYLES SILK BASQUES.
LACE SHAWLS AND SACQUES.
LADIES SUITS, a very fine assortment.
118 and 120 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY CITY.

GRAND SALE.
DRESS GOODS,
Wholesale and Retail,
IN
MEDIUM AND LOW PRICES,
AT THE
Great Dress Goods Store,
A. W. Erwin & Co.,
172 and 174
Federal Street, Allegheny.
The Unprecedented Decline in Prices enable us to offer most
EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS.
ALSO,
WHITE QUILTS,
CHEAPER THAN EVER BEFORE.
100 PIECES HERNANI
ABOUT ONE-HALF FORMER PRICES.
MEN AND BOYS' WEAR.
Large Stock and Prices Down. Also,
General Dry Goods and Notions.
A. W. Erwin & Co.

JOS. HORNE & CO.
RETAIL STORES.
NEW GOODS,
SUMMER STYLES.
Black Lama Lace Goods.
A large line of BLACK LAMA LACE JACKETS and SACQUES, from $8 up.
BLACK LAMA LACE POINTS, a very great bargain.
BLACK ENGLISH THREAD LACE POINTS and SACQUES.
LADIES' STRAW HATS AND BONNETS.
MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S STRAW HATS, all desirable styles and qualities.
PON PONS, all the New Shades.
GROS-GRAIN RIBBONS AND SCARFS, all the New Tints.
PARASOLS AND SUN UMBRELLAS, Plain Black, Colored and Silk, with Varnished Handles.
Also, a full line of the
NEW CHANGEABLE SILK PARASOLS,
SILK RAIN UMBRELLAS,
ALPACA AND SCOTCH GINGHAM UMBRELLAS.
HARRIS SEAMLESS AND ALEXANDER KIDS.
LADIES' TWO-BUTTON UNDRESS KIDS.
Ladies' and Misses' Plain and High Colored SILK GLOVES.
LISLE GLOVES, Plain, with Silk Gauntlets, for Ladies and Misses, in great variety.
Gentlemen's LISLE, SILK, DOE, DOGSKIN and KID GLOVES, a complete assortment.
All at Lowest Prices Possible.
197 and 199 Penn Avenue.
Just Received,
NEW STOCK
HATS AND CAPS.
THE LARGEST STOCK OF
Hats, Caps and Straw Goods,
EVER OFFERED IN PITTSBURGH,
AT
PALMER'S,
No 149 and 151 Wood Street.
PLANING MILL,
Lumber Yard and Box Factory.
G. A. MUNDORFF.
Manufacturer and Dealer in
Sash, Doors, Frames, Mouldings, &c.,
Cor. Mary and Twenty-third sts., East Birmingham, Pa.
Every description of PINE AND HEMLOCK LUMBER on hand and delivered to order. Weatherboarding, Paling, Lathe and Shingles constantly on hand. Sawing and Re-Sawing done with dispatch.
STENCILS
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STEEL STAMPS,
BURNING BRANDS,
SEAL PRESSES,
CANCELLING and RIBBON STAMPS,
STENCIL COLORS.
BRUSHES and ALL STENCIL MATERIALS,
WHOLESALE AT
W. A. BUNTING'S
STENCIL ROOMS,
184 LIBERTY STREET, Pittsburgh.
MARBLE MANTELS, MARBLEIZED
MARBLE MANTELS,
FURNITURE AND WASHSTAND TOPS, MONUMENTS, GRAVE STONES, TILE, &c.,
Made by Machinery. Sold Wholesale and Retail.
Sold at the Lowest Prices. For sale at the Pittsburgh Steam Marble Works, 319 and 321 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa., by
W. W. WALLACE.

DRY GOODS.
McELROY
& DICKSON,
WHOLESALE DRY GOODS,
54
WOOD STREET,
Invite the attention of Dealers who visit the city this week to their
COMPLETE STOCK
OF
DRY GOODS
AND
NOTIONS.
NEW GOODS
RECEIVED DAILY.
JOHN AUDAY.....J. F. J. ALLISON
AUDAY
& ALLISON,
WHOLESALE DEALERS
IN
DRY GOODS
AND
Notions,
No. 43 WOOD STREET,
Opposite St. Charles Hotel.
A LARGE AND ATTRACTIVE STOCK OF GOODS WILL BE KEPT ON HAND THROUGHOUT THE SEASON.
BUYERS WILL FIND IT TO THEIR INTEREST TO CALL AND EXAMINE OUR STOCK BEFORE MAKING THEIR PURCHASES.
CARPETS.
MAY, 1872.
NEW CARPETS
SECOND ARRIVAL.
Finest Styles of the Season.
All grades of INGRAIN and other CHEAP CARPETS at Very Low Prices.
Tapestry and Body Brussels
In the Finest Styles to be found in any Market.
Bovard, Rose & Co.
21 FIFTH AVENUE.
New Importations.
We are Daily Opening New Additions to our Spring Stock of
AXMINSTER,
MOQUETTE,
WILTON,
VELVET,
SOLID BRUSSELS,
TAPESTRY BRUSSELS,
INGRAIN,
And COMMON
CARPETS.
We import directly from the leading Factories of England, and have secured many New Styles and Patterns that are strictly private to our house.
OLIVER McCLINTOCK & CO.
23 Fifth Avenue.
CARPETS.
I HAVE NOW IN STORE
ALL NEW STYLES OF
WILTONS, AXMINSTEES,
VELVETS, BRUSSELS,
TAPESTRIES.
ENGLISH AND AMERICAN
OIL CLOTHS,
LINOLEUM,
MATTINGS AND MATS.
Henry McCallum,
51 FIFTH AVENUE,
ABOVE WOOD STREET.
Lace Curtains,
DRAPERIES,
CORNICES,
Turkish Folding Spring Beds
AND MATTRESSES OF ALL KINDS,
AT
E. EDMUNDSON & SON'S,
55 MARKET STREET.
D. EINSTEIN.....E. FIATKOWSKI.
D. EINSTEIN & CO.,
SUCCESSORS TO D. S. ERB & CO.,
Wholesale Jobbers of
Cigars,
Tobaccos and
Smokers' Articles,
348 LIBERTY ST., PITTSBURGH, PA.
ORDERS PRO

James T. Brady & Co

Corner Wood and Fourth Avenue,

BANKERS,

BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

Government Securities,

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS,

ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Money Loaned on Government Bonds at Lowest Market Rates.

☞ Orders Executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD.

JAS. T. BRADY & CO.

Commercial Banking Company, ALLIANCE, OHIO.

The undersigned, have formed a Copartnership under the above name to transact

A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS,

AT ALLIANCE, OHIO, and will give careful and prompt attention to all business entrusted to them.

Special attention will be given to Collections in ALLIANCE, CANTON, MASSILLON, SALEM, LEETONIA, COLUMBIANA, NEW LISBON, and all other points in this part of Ohio.

Remittances made at Lowest Rates of Exchange.

Refers to—Tradesmen's National Bank.

DAVID MORGAN, W. D. REES,
C. C. MANFULL, H. P. McINTOSH,
R. W. TEETERS, Cashier.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

BANKERS.

We offer for sale the following Local Securities at Par and Accrued Interest:

Pittsburgh City Water Bonds, 7 per cent. Interest;
Pittsburgh Penn Avenue Bonds, 7 per cent. Interest;
Ormsby Borough Bonds, 7 per cent. Interest;
South Pittsburgh Borough Bonds, 8 per cent. Interest;
Birmingham Market Bonds, 8 per cent. Interest.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

Corner Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Streets.

FINANCE AND TRADE

TUESDAY EVENING, May 21, 1872.

The future of the railway system in this country, the rapid strides to almost imperial power of the railroad magnates, the large amount of capital invested or borrowed or controlled by them, is attracting the attention of that portion of the public which we are apt to call—with a slight tone of derision—conservatives.

The railroad is the child of the State, created by it and receiving its life from the Legislature, fostered and helped along in its infancy by friendly legislation and loans of money; the child has grown and become the master of the parent; and the legislative parent, covered with the slime of corruption, is swallowed, like unlucky Laocoon, bodily.

It is claimed that we are investing, to the detriment of other industries, too much "fixed" capital in the form of railroads, and that if we continue to increase the roads at the rate we have been doing, there will be so much taken from our active working capital that business sufficient to support these roads cannot be developed.

In the decade from 1860 to 1870 we built about 22,000 miles of railway at a cost of at least $800,000,000, and are now expending at the rate of $150,000,000 a year in the same form of fixed investment. Of course these improvements are expected to pay or they would not be made, but the question to be solved is whether the railroads can earn enough to pay their expenses and interest account and to meet their mortgages at maturity, as it is a fact the most of the new roads are building entirely with borrowed money.

Looking at the earnings of the finished lines of road for the past ten years we find they are on a constantly increasing ratio. If they continue to earn during the next decade in proportion to the past the old lines will be able to pay off their mortgage debt without any difficulty. When the war opened the cry was that the bottom would fall out of everything, and railroads would not earn sufficient to pay interest on their loans, but they earned during the war more than ever before. With the close of the war and the decline in prices the cry was repeated only to be answered by the same result—a large increase in earnings. The table of railway earnings for the first three months of this year, as compared with the same time of 1871, which we published a few days ago, shows the same experience.

Instead, then, of our railroad development checking or destroying other industries, it seems true that railroads create their traffic as well as provide for commerce already existing. As the area of our undeveloped country is almost exhaustless, as long as immigration continues to fill up the unsettled portion of the country, the profitable extension of our railroad system is equally without limit. The only limit to our developement is the ability to build roads, and to populate the country through which they pass.

The capacity of our great trunk lines is now inadequate to the wants of trade. One of the managers of the Pennsylvania Central lately remarked to us that they could at any time block themselves up with freight if they but made the effort to increase the amount, and this too at a season of the year when navigation is open, and the lake and canal carrying trade in full operation.

The time was when the Pennsylvania and the Erie canals did all the carrying business for the West. When the Pennsylvania Railroad was projected the conservatives of that time looked upon the movement as chimerical, and the attempt to cross the Allegheny Mountains by steam as foolish as Don Quixote's tilt against the windmill. Yet those men have lived to see as a result the strongest and richest corporation in existence.

It is evident, therefore, that those who declaim against our railroad expansion have not learned the lesson which the past should teach them, and which promises for the future a success measured only by the extent of our territory and increase of population.

—The following stocks were sold last evening by A. McIlwaine, auctioneer, at his stock salesrooms, 106 Smithfield street:

Bank of Pittsburgh	$70 25
Workingmen's Savings Bank	70 00
National Insurance Company	10 00

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morn.	Noon.	Closing.
U. S. Bonds of 1881	118½	118½	118½
U. S. Bonds of 1865	113½	113½	113½
U. S. Bonds of 1864	113⅜	113⅜	113⅜
U. S. Bonds of 1862	113½	113½	114
U. S. Bonds of 1865 (new)	115⅝	115⅝	115⅝
U. S. Bonds of 1867	116⅛	116⅛	116⅛
U. S. Bonds of 1868	116⅛	116⅛	116⅛
10-40s	111⅝	111⅝	111⅝
New 5s	113⅛	113⅛	113⅛
Currency 6s	116⅜	116⅜	116⅜

—James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

Gold	113¼
United States 6s of 1881	118⅛
United States 5-20s of 1862	113½
United States 5-20s of 1864	113⅜
United States 5-20s of 1865	113⅝
United States 10-40s	111⅝
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1865	115⅛
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1867	116⅛
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1868	116¼
Union Pacific Railroad	
Central Pacific Railroad	
Currency Pacifics	116½

—The following table shows the prices of railway stocks, gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day:

May 21, 1872.	10:30 A.M.	11:30 A.M.	12:30 A.M.	1:30 P.M.	2:30 P.M.	3:30 P.M.
Gold	113¼	113⅛	113⅛	113⅛	113⅛	113⅛
Carolina	94	94	94	94	94	94
West'n Union Tel.	76⅝	76⅝	77	77⅛	77⅛	77⅛
QuicksilverCo	37	37	37	37	37	37
Pacific Mail	85½	85½	84½	84½	84½	84½
Adams Express				94		
Wells-Fargo Ex		92		94		
American Express		76		78		
United States Ex		85		87		
New York Central	96	96⅛	96⅛	96⅛	96⅛	96⅛
N. Y. Central scrip	94	94	94			
Erie	22¾	22¾	22¾	22¾	22¾	22¾
Reading	101	101	101	101	101	101
Michigan Central	95½	95⅝	96	96	96	96⅛
Michigan Southern		95	95	95	95	95
Illinois Central	96	96	96	96	96	96
Cleveland & Pitt	91	91	91	91	91	91
Cleve. & North'n	76⅝	76⅝	76⅝	76⅝	76⅝	76⅝
Do. preferred	111½	112	111½	112	112	112
North Western	84	84	84	84	84	84
St. Paul	29⅝	29	29	29	29	29
Do. preferred	50	50	50	50	50	50
Wabash				47		
Do. preferred				67		
Fort Wayne	97	97	97	97	97	97
Ohio and Miss	48½	48½	48½	48½	48½	48½
Chicago and Alton				117		
Do. preferred	103½			104		
Hannibal & St. Jo	16			16		
Harlem	124	124		124		
New Jersey Central	90½	90½	90	90⅝	90½	90½
Union Pacific						

*Ex-dividend.

—Messrs. Bowen & Fox, brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the closing prices to-day of the most active stocks:

Penn's Central	78½	Lehigh Valley R. R.	59¾
Phila. and Erie	27½	North Penna R. R.	50¾
Lehigh Navigation	44	Camden and Amboy	136½
Catawissa	36	Schuylkill Navigation	15½
Oil Creek & Alley R.	39	Reading	93¾

New York Finance and Trade.

Gold Closed at 113⅜@113¾.

MONEY.

Money easy at 5@6 ₰ cent.

GOLD.

Gold moderately active at 113⅛@113¾. Loans 2 to 5 per cent. Clearings $39,000,000. Treasury disbursements $388,000.

EXCHANGE.

Sterling exchange 109¾.

GOVERNMENTS.

Governments strong and ¼ per cent. higher.

Coupons 1881	118¾	5-20s, 1867	116½
5-20s, 1862, ex. int.	113⅜	Coupons 1868	116⅝
5-20s, 1864	113⅞	10-40s	111⅝
5-20s, 1865	114	Currency 6s	116⅜
5-20s, 1865, new	115¾	New 5s	112¾

STATE BONDS.

State bonds dull and steady.

Missouris	96	Virginias, old	48
Tennessees, old	72½	North Carolinas, old	34
Tennessees, new	72¾	North Carolinas, new	29¾
Virginias, new	58		

THE STOCK EXCHANGE.

Stocks irregular with frequent fluctuations in leading speculative favorites. Pacific Mail advanced to 87¾, closing at 86¾. The passage of the subsidy bill by Congress had but an ephemeral effect. Erie advanced to 74¾, but fell to 71½ at the close. Western Union advanced to 77¾ on the announcement that the company had made loan of $1,500,000 abroad for a new line to New York, closing at 77¾@78. Cleveland, Columbus and Indiana Central firm at about yesterday's prices. New York Central and Lake Shore more active and strong. The whole market closed with an upward tendency. Express stocks higher and strong.

Western Union	77¾	St. Paul	29¾
Quicksilver	38	do pref'd	49¾
Adams Express	93½	Rock Island	93¾
Wells, Fargo & Co	94	do pref'd	97
American Express	78½	Fort Wayne	97¾
U. S. Express	85	Ohio & Mississ	30
Pacific Mail	85¾	do pref	50
New York Central	98	Chicago & Alton	116
N. Y. Central Scrip	94	do pref	104
Erie	71¾	Ohio & Mississippi	48¾
Harlem	126	C. C. & C.	92¾
do pref	135	Burlington & Quincy	132
Lake Shore	96¾	Chicago & Rock Island	116
Panama	116½	Illinois Central	136
Michigan Central	91	Cleveland & Pittsburgh	91
Northwestern	76¾	Union Pacific	40½
do pref'd	84¾	C. P. Bonds	92¾
Rock Island	112	Union	92¾
N. J. Central	108¾	Del. Lack. & West'n	101¾

*Ex-dividend.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, May 21, 1872.

FLOUR—Quiet.

GRAIN—Wheat in fair demand but lower; at opening demand good at full prices; at close No 1 spring $1 55⅞; No 2 spring closed at $1 50, spot; $1 51¾ bid 1 51¾, seller June. Corn firm; No 2 mixed 47¾c, spot; seller June opened at 47c, closed 47¼@47½c; seller July 48¾c; rejected 38c. Oats dull; No 2 41¾@41¾c; fresh receipts 42c. Rye quiet; No 1 63c; offered still declined; No 2 fall 56a56c offered and asked.

BARLEY—Firm at 85¾c.

PROVISIONS—Mess Pork $12 50, spot; $12 60 seller June; $12 90, seller July. Lard dull at 9¾c, spot; 9¾c seller June. Meats dull; shoulders 5¾@5¾c; hams, sugar cured, 12¾c, canvassed; hams in pickle sold at 8¾c for summer. Cheese 11¼@11¾c.

CATTLE—Dull at $5 25; for Texans $5 60a6.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, May 21.—Cotton quiet; middling uplands 24¼c. Flour dull; western superfine and State $6 80@7 10; common to good extra $7 20@7 60; fancy do $7 70@8 50; extra Ohio $8 00@10 20; extra St. Louis $7 20@10 50. Rye flour steady at $5 00a6 25. Corn meal unchanged. Wheat scarce and firmly held; very choice No. 2 Milwaukee at $1 56; No. 1 $1 57; amber red western $2 07a2 10. Rye quiet and nominal; western 86c. Barley and malt unchanged. Corn firm; western mixed 54a54½c; white 58c. Oats firmer; western 44@46c; Ohio 45@46c. Eggs dull; western 14½c. Hay firm. Hops unchanged. Coffee firm; Rio 15¾@18¾c. Sugar in moderate demand; fair to good refining 9¾@10c; Cuba 9¾@9¾c. Molasses in moderate request; Porto Rico 35a36c. Rice quiet at 8¾@9¼c. Crude petroleum 13a13½c; refined 23¾c. Turpentine dull and heavy at 35@35½c. Pork quiet and unchanged; new mess $13 90; new prime mess $13 00; mess July $14 60@ August $14 90. Beef quiet; extra $10@12; hams dull at $ 24; tierce quiet; India $19 00@20 00. Cut meats steady; dry salted shoulders 5¾@5¾c; hams 9¾@10¾c. Lard heavy; No 1 to prime steam 8¾@9¼c; kettle 9¾c. Butter firm; new 22@30c. Cheese 11a14¾c.

Buffalo Live Stock Market.

BUFFALO, May 21.—Cattle—Receipts 260, making the supply for the week 7,295, or 429 cars, against 6,331 last week. The market opened dull and holders firm at last week's rates, but subsequently, on a slight decline, medium cattle being about last week's prices, closing dull and heavy. Sales of 687 cattle brought 7¾c; sales 687 Illinois steers, 1,080 to 1,442 lbs, at $5 80a6 50; 56 Michigan steers, 1,000 to 1,200 lbs, $6a6 ½; 18 Canada stockers, 880 lbs, $5 25. Sheep—None in market. Supply thus far for the week 2,000 against 1,400 last week. Sales 1,060 clipped Canada sheep, 62 to 91 lbs, $6 62½@7 25; 312 Texas clipped sheep, 72 lbs, $6—574 Michigan, 80 to 90 lbs, at 7 12½; prices range from $5 50 to $7 25, according to weight and quality. Hogs—Receipts 2,300, making the supply for the week 4,500, against 7,100 last week; all on the market sold. Demand for shipping and for Philadelphia fair to good, with a slight advance in prices. Sales 831 Illinois hogs, 291 lbs, at $6 62.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, May 21.—Dry Goods—As the average trade was done for the season in most grades, without any large sales to report. Printed cloths are quoted for spot goods at 7c. Tickings firm and dull. Prints showed rather more activity, but brown and bleached cotton goods were very quiet, quite nominal without change. Spun goods maintain their rates, with less doing in them. Spool 3-cord cottons are brisk of sale at the late advance. Stafford Brothers, Speer and Daniels and Stewart's are quoted at 42½c. Foreign goods are dull and depressed for cash sales at auctions; 18-inch wide turquoise brought $1 25. In white goods nainsooks sold from 15 to 25c. On a quilt lot at $2 50 to $3 25. Carpets, both domestic and foreign, are as before. Shawls and hosiery are without change.

COTTON MARKETS.

Nashville.

NASHVILLE, May 21.—Cotton firm; low middling 22c.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, May 21.—Cotton dull; low middling 22¾c.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, May 21.—Cotton quiet; sales 1,500 bales; good ordinary 21c; low middlings 22½c; middlings 23c.

HOTELS.

JAS. I. SELFRIDGE.....E. W. DAVIS.

UNITED STATES HOTEL,

ATLANTIC CITY.

SELFRIDGE & DAVIS, Proprietors.

This celebrated Hotel, which has recently been refurnished throughout, will be opened for the reception of guests on WEDNESDAY, June 26th.

The Cooking Department of the Hotel will be under the directions of a gentleman from Philadelphia of experience. Prof. Aledo, with his celebrated Band, has been engaged for the season, and no pains will be spared to make every thing agreeable.

TWO LARGE SWING ROOM COACHES will be run on every express train during the season.

Parties wishing to engage Rooms can apply to E. W. DAVIS, before 10:30 A. M., at 1,419 N. Sixteenth street, between 12 and 2 P. M., at 144 South Sixth st.

MWF

THE GRAND UNION HOTEL, AT SARATOGA SPRINGS.

Will open for the reception of guests June 1. Applications for Rooms can be addressed to Saratoga Springs, or at The Gilsey House, New York, where diagram of Rooms can be seen.

BRESLIN, GARDNER & CO., Proprietors.

ARLINGTON HOTEL

Formerly NIXON HOUSE,

ALLIANCE, OHIO.

First-class SAMPLE ROOM for Commercial Travelers.

FRANK M. KERR.

PROPRIETOR.

AIKEN'S Perfect fitting SHIRTS

Directions for Self-Measure sent on application. Perfect Fitting Shirts of every description always in stock and warranted to fit.

JAMES H. AIKEN,

74 Fifth avenue, opposite Postoffice.

The Best in the World!

Awarded THE BEST wherever exhibited. Guaranteed superior to any Manufactured. Recommended as having proved so by the Purchasers.

Howe's & Sampson's U. S. Standard

SCALES,

OF ALL SIZES AND VARIETIES.

Also, STORE AND BAGGAGE TRUCKS, PATENT MONEY DRAWERS AND COUNTER FIXTURES.

SOUDER & McCLURG,

GENERAL AGENTS. 63 WOOD STREET

SEEDS, SEEDS. SEEDS.

My new Seed Catalogue for 1872, containing a complete List of Vegetable, Field and Flower Seeds, with directions for cultivation, NOW READY, and will be sent FREE to any address.

Also, BOUQUETS, BASKETS, CUT FLOWERS and FLORAL ORNAMENTS, at short notice.

JAMES BENNETT, Seedsman,

TUWS 132 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh.

ADOLPH STUEBNER.

FRESCO PAINTER,

195 FIFTH AVENUE,

Fifth Avenue Bank Building, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Feathers and Beeswax

ALL GRADES.

F. G. CRAIGHEAD,

262 LIBERTY STREET

W. W. BARKER,

DEALER IN

PICTURE FRAMES AND MOULDINGS,

No. 87 FIFTH AVENUE, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Attention paid to Gilding and Re-gilding.

PRODUCE IN STORE—

Clover and Timothy Seed.
Onion Sets,
Every variety Seed Potatoes,
500 bbls Maple Sugar,
50 Tubs Choice Roll Butter,
40 barrels Eggs,
1,000 gall. Apple Butter, in pails,
3,000 bush Ohio Early Rose Potatoes,
HENRY REA, JR.,
305 Liberty street, Pittsburgh.

WHEAT—

A FEW CARS

CHOICE WHEAT,

o arrive. For sale by

DANIEL WALLACE,
353 LIBERTY STREET.

COREY & CO., COAL AND COKE DEALERS,

Are prepared to furnish a Superior Article of

PITTSBURGH COKE,

Either in Cars for Western Orders or to the City Trade, Wholesale or Retail.

Office—362 LIBERTY STREET, Pittsburgh.

CHOICE FRENCH PRUNES—5 CASES just received, put up in six pound boxes, very choice, for sale by JNO. A. RENSHAW & CO.,
Corner Liberty and Ninth streets.

OCEAN STEAMERS.

Date of Departure from New York.

1872.

China	May 22	Liverpool
Manhattan	May 22	Liverpool
Russia	May 24	Liverpool
Caledonia	May 25	Liverpool
Trinacria	May 25	Glasgow
Ceeanic	May 25	Liverpool
Wisconsin	May 29	Liverpool
Abyssinia	June 1	Liverpool
Pereire	June 1	France

RIVER TELEGRAMS.

Greensboro, Pa.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

GREENSBORO, PA., May 21, 1872.

River stationary, with two feet water in the channel. Weather cloudy; thermometer 72 at 2 P. M.

F.

Brownsville, Pa.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

BROWNSVILLE, PA., May 21, 1872.

River stationary, with about four feet water in the channel. Weather cloudy; thermometer 66 at 6 P. M.

C.

Wheeling, W. Va.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WHEELING, W. VA., May 21, 1872.

River three feet and stationary. The Courier for Parkersburg departed at 11 A. M., and the Anchor for Cincinnati at 3 P. M. The Carrie Brooks arrived from Pittsburgh at 1 P. M., and went to the bank to wait for more water. Weather pleasant.

M.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, May 21.—Arrived—Wolff, Peoria; Andy Johnson, Keokuk; Rock Island, Cincinnati; City of Helena, Vicksburg; Alex. Mitchell, St. Paul. Departed—Victory, St. Paul; City of Quincy, New Orleans; City of Vicksburg, Keokuk. Mississippi River rising. Weather clear and pleasant during the day; heavy storm this evening.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, May 21.—Arrived—Edinburg, Alice Dean, Cincinnati. Departed—John Kyle, with 2,154 bars railroad iron and 1,000 sacks corn, for St. Louis. The Capital City has 1,435 boxes sugar, and 1,000 sacks salt. Cloudy and warm.

For Latest River Dispatches See Outside.

RIVER NEWS.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

Arrived.

E. Bennett.....Z. W. Carmack.....Geneva.
Elizabeth.....Houghton.....Elizabeth.
Elector.....R. K. Abrams.....Geneva.
Geneva.....Phillips.....Geneva.
Carrie Brooks.....Darlington.....Wheeling.

Departed.

E. Bennett.....Z. W. Carmack..Geneva.
Elizabeth.....Houghton.....Elizabeth.
Elector.....Abrams.....Geneva.
Geneva.....Phillips.....Geneva.
West Virginia.....Donaldson.....Brownsville.
Julia No. 2.....Stull.....Zanesville.

Monongahela two feet six inches.

Boats to Leave To-day.

Brownsville and Geneva—A. M. and 5 P. M.
Wheeling—Carrie Brooks, Darlington, 12 M.

THE marks last evening indicated two feet six inches and at a stand. The weather during the day was cloudy. There was no rain. Trade on the landing was very dull.

THE Bettie Gilbert is undergoing repairs at Charleston, West Virginia, prior to entering the Capitola trade.

CAPTAIN DANIEL RIPPLE, the steamboat cabin builder at the New Albany, offers himself as independent candidate for Sheriff of Floyd county, Indiana.

THE Cincinnati *Commercial* says: The new steamboat to run against the Sensible is a size that will give much satisfaction to steamboatmen, although it permits patent right men to force certain clap-traps on boatmen.

THE punctual steamer Carrie Brooks, Captain Darlington, is announced for Wheeling and intermediate ports this day at 12 M. Passengers and shippers will bear this in mind. Our old friend, Captain M. Dorsey, has charge of the office.

THE U. S. Mail packets on the slackwater leave daily at 8 A. M. and 5 P. M. These boats are sidewheelers, and were built expressly for the trade, and are in charge of careful and attentive officers. For further information call on Captain A. S. Carlile on the wharfboat.

CINCINNATI, May 20.—The Ironsides passed up yesterday with a load of iron ore. Wm. Gosney and Thos. Moore were her pilots from here.

THE Mountain Maid also passed up with a tow of iron ore for Pittsburgh. Sam. Dean and James McDonald were her pilots from here.

The officers of the Belle Vernon report the Davenport aground and far out of the channel a short distance below Geneva.

COLONEL CHARLES H. FOX, of New Orleans, claims to have discovered a plan for saving 25 ₰ cent. in the consumption of coal for steam making purposes, and at the same time increasing 75 per cent. in the steam pressure. His discovery consists in a perfect process for generating the escaping gas of coal when burning into a hot flame, and sending it along the whole length of the boiler. As boiler furnaces are now constructed, only the front two-thirds of the boilers receive much heat. But by Mr. Box's method the whole length of the boiler is subject to an intense heat by the burning of the gas which escapes from the coal.

THE St. Louis *Republican* on Saturday says: "Captain Harold DeHaven expects to leave for Pittsburgh to-day. He is much disappointed in not meeting Captain Baldwin here and thinks he will have to go to Madison or Cincinnati to confer with that gentleman. By a private letter received here yesterday, we learn that Jas. Barger, of the Nellie Peoh, and Massey, of the Esperanza, have each a thousand dollars aside on which will touch the bow of the boat first at the Fort Benjamin bar. Both experienced pilots and men of iron will and untiring energy, and the contest promises to be one of the most exciting that has ever occurred on the turbuent bosom of the "Big Muddy."

CAIRO, May 19.—The Davenport had a fair trip for St. Louis, the full cargo was well made up. The Henry Frotsaco has 250 sks rye, 133 bales hays, 115 tons pig iron, 56 bbls ochre for Cincinnati and above. The Jim Fisher has 1,000 sks corn and 1,000 sks oats for St. Louis. There was a pretty heavy white frost this morning, but it did no damage. The Eleanor brought 25 bbls whisky and a lot of furniture. The Exporter is still hard aground at Caseyville, one hundred yards out of the channel. River rose six inches. Weather clear; mercury 76. The Mary Houston brought 73 casks electrotype, 60 packs champagne, 67 bales hides for Chicago, and has 170 bbls potatoes, 25 bbls hides for Louisville, 65 sacks soda for New Albany, and 14 bbls potatoes and 2 bbls ale, 45 beer pkgs, 117 bdls hides and a lot of sundries for Cincinnati.

THE Cincinnati *Commercial* says: The Fearless was aground at Brush Creek, on the middle bar, with three iron ore barges; towboat, name unknown, aground at Portsmouth; Dunbar, with tow and the J. Sharp McDonald, with an empty tow, aground at Guyan, with her stern close to the channel, and the Elector, No. 2, was also hanging through Raccoon Island when the Lookout passed down.

Nick Whittier, pilot of the Lookout, reports a dry rock at the foot of Blanny, in the channel, but boats can run either side of it. There is also a snag on the old coal boat in the lower crossing at New Richmond bar; steamers run above it, while there is another snag aground, above the old coal boats; boats can run on either side of the latter obstruction.

Capt. John Babcock recently purchased the D. L. Tally, at New Orleans.

MONDAY'S *Enquirer* on the situation: The wharf was thinly dull and dreary yesterday, and so it is to-day. The following boats are at the wharf: The Tom Farrow, St. James, Lookout, Juniata, Anna, Sam J. Hale, Louisville, Shannon, Lawrence, John Kilgour, Potomac, Arma, Idlio and Scioto. All occupied positions between the foot of Broadway and Race street. The C. T. Dumont, John H. Groesbeck, Silver Moon and H. N. Turner were laid up at the Covington wharf, and the Champions 6, 7 and 8 opposite the Barracks above the mouth of Licking.

The Armadillo arrived from the Cumberland river yesterday. She reshipped her Nashville freight 43 miles below that point. She had brought 1,000 tons of pig iron and a lot of yellow pine lumber. The lumber was taken from a boat loaded with 120,000 feet, which sunk at Tennessee Rolling Mill, during the last freshet. Her officers report four feet on Ingraham Shoals. There is a possibility of the Armadillo going through to Pittsburgh, as the iron she has is for that point.

IMPORTS BY RAIL AND RIVER.

Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne and Chicago Railroad.

S Klindienidiger & co, 10 bbls liquor; L & J Brecht, 2 bxs p frames; J H Davis, 2 bbls bolts and nuts; J A Scott & co, 6 bbls whisky; H L Fahnestock & co, 2 bbls glue; W K enned y, platform; J E Schwartz, 3 cases wine; Schomaker & co, 4 bxs p paints; Hilp & Hil, 50 bales hay.

Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railroad.

C Hoveler & co, 106 bbls glue; Arbuckles & co, 75 do molasses; Dani Wallace, 100 do flour; H Dalmyer, 2 bbls tobacco; A Schmidt & Sohn, 2 do; Hamerth & D, 20⅝ butts do, 10½ do do, 20 cad do; Schomaker & co, 22½ bbls molasses; McEwin & co, 2 cases to bacco; Jos Dilworth & co, 1 bbl do; Hall's Safe and Lock, 2 tron safes, 1 vault front; McCray & M, 1 iron safe, G A Kelley & co, 5 bbls paint; Loh & Cooley, 2 bxs bacon, 30 sacks sugar; Hindle, Long & Co, 1 bbl do; Jos F Gatz, 6 cads tobacco, Weyman Bros, 1 hhd do, W J Jones, 5 bbls butts do, Jones & Laughlin, 10 do do; Beymer, B & co, 10 do paint, 2 bbls do, J E Burns & co, 3 do drugs, W F Grant & co, 11 bbls eggs, J C Myers, 6 bbls do, McHenry & Al, 1 car corn, 400 bush do, Watt, Lang & co, 400 sacks flour, R Knox & Son, 200 sacks corn, Jack & Fairey, 190 do do, Scott & G, 1 car corn, Hitchcock, McC & co, 192 sks oats, W B Hays & Son, 504 s c shoulders, 165 pcs bacon, 2 casks do, 7 do s c hams, 2 do do, 2 do do, 26 bales b rope, Jos F Finch & co, 50 bbls whisky.

Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad.

Schomaker & co, 100 bbls flour; Read, C & co, 14 do fruit; Hill & co, 1 car lumber; McQuistion & K, 1 do do; A S Corell, 1 do do; Ambeun W B, 1 do do; Union P M co, 1 do do; Sloan & T, 1 do shingles; do, 10 do lumber; G E Rhenan, 2 bbls vinegar; Dasker & Thompson, 3 do do wine; Young & M, 4 bbls rakes; Schomaker & co, 10 do do; Knox & Dilworth, 2 do; J Dilworth & co, 10 do do; Johnson & co, 15 bbls do; J H Lippincott, 10 cases tobacco; A S Gilmore, 10 do; A E & co, 1 bbl whisky; P Alden, 6 2 stones; W McCully, 2 bbls b glass; Pickersgill & co, 3 racks window shades; J W Morrison, 5 do; J H Brecht, 8 do; Aiken, H & P, 26 bbls apples; Vangorder, 1 bbl wine.

West Penn Railroad.

1 car trees, Reed Bro; 24 sks oats, H C Bloedel; 1 bbl eggs, Arbuckles & co; 4 bdls hides, Jacob Kann; 6 bbls salt, P Schildecker; 1 car locust posts, J L & W Hastings.

Geneva.

PER STEAMER WEST VIRGINIA.—S R Patterson, 29 bales hay. A Gannon, 65 bbls apples; R H Conway, 18 bales hay; E Haugh, 12 ₰ kegs; W H Bufium, 2 bxs c bottles; Pier, Dalmais & co, 4 hf bbls ale.

Brownsville and Geneva.

PER U. S. MAIL E BENNETT.—A S Carlile, 31 bls hay; De Zoucke & co, 1 bdl paper; Wm Fiscons & Son, 18 sks scraps; Per, Dunnals & co, 2 e ao bbls; Moore & Bro, 6 pkgs butter, 4 bbls eggs, 1 coop chickens; Hussey, Wells & co, 2 pcs timber; R C Schmertz, 75 bxs glass; Illig & Hil, 50 bales hay.

PER STEAMER GENEVA.—A S Carlile, 16 barrels whisky, 2 bdls paper, 240 mdse; Chas Brickley, 35 bdls paper; R C Schmertz, 254 bxs glass; W J Steel, 2 pkgs; P J Morgan, 1 bbl whisky; J B Holley, 22 sks rags; H W Bufium, 5 bxs s bottles; Atwell & Lee, 1 bbl fish, 43 e bxs; J R McClelland, 1 bbl whisky; Selig & Hil, 28 bales hay, 2 pkgs; Courtney, G & co, 42 sks wheat; E Stillwell, 11 pkgs scraps; Cowan, 46 bales straw; C Colwell, 75 rolls leather; J P Hanna, 2 bbls bacon.

Receipts of Bloom, Pig Metal, and Ore.

Following are the receipts of metal for the past twenty-four hours:

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD, P. R. R. CO., LESSEE.

	Cars.		Cars.
Nimick & Co., m	19	Goleman R. & Co., m	3
W Painter & Son, m	7	Wm Smith, m	1
J Painter & Son, m	7	W Rea, m	2
G W Hastman, m	8	Wilson, G & Co, m	2
J A Caughey, m	1	Byers, McC & Co, o	7
Brown & Co, m	1	Shoenberger B & Co, o	6
Zug & Co, m	3		3
Total			64

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

	Cars.		Cars.
J Moorhead, m	2	J Reamer, m	3
J W Porter, m	5	Byers, McC & Co, m	2
Total			19

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.

	Cars.		Cars.
Nimick & Co, b	2	Lucy Furnace, o	10
Shoenberger B & Co, o	11		
Total			33

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

	Cars.		Cars.
McKnight, P & Co, m	5	W Smith, m	1
Total			6

Receipts of Coal per A. V. R. R.

	Cars.		Cars.
Armstrong, D & Co	19	S M Kier	58
Coleman, R & Co	38		
Total			115

FINANCIAL.

Notice to Careful Investors!

If you desire to buy a safe and profitable security, we are now offering a limited lot of those approved

First Mortgage 7 Per Cent. Gold Bonds of the Milwaukee and Nashua Railway Co.,

At 90, and accrued interest from the 1st of November to date. This road is now nearly completed, and the Mortgage on all the Real Estate and Railroad Property of the Road, and each bondholder is further secured by the record of mortgage at the county seats through which the Road passes, and also vested in the

Union Trust Company, of New York City,

As Trustees for bondholders. The Road is 130 miles long, and connects Milwaukee, Wisconsin, with the great Pacific Railroads, and terminates at St. Joseph, Missouri. It is one of the most profitable enterprises passing over a rich and populous country, making the shortest route and most important link between the Lakes and the Pacific, as also all intermediate connections North and South. The Road is being rapidly constructed, and the amount of Bonds ($1,000 each) is limited to less than the present price will be advanced as the construction progresses toward completion. For a more specific statement of the intrinsic value of these Bonds as a basis for safe investments see Map, etc., at the BANKING, DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT BANK of

SAML. McCLEAN & CO., Bankers,

No. 61 Fourth avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.,

Government and Local Loan Agents.

Collections and everything in the Banking Business has careful personal attention on most reasonable terms. Money advances made upon approved *security*. Interest paid on Deposits. MWF

Allegheny Valley Railroad BONDS.

We offer for sale $20,000 ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD BONDS, GUARANTEED BY PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, BEARING SEVEN PER CENT. INTEREST, free of all taxation.

N. HOLMES & SONS.

BANKS AND BANKERS.

Odd Fellows' Savings Bank,

No. 63 FOURTH AVENUE,

PITTSBURGH.

Chartered by Legislature of Pennsylvania, March, 1872.

CAPITAL.....$100,000
PRIVILEGE.....$500,000.

BANK OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT.

Money Loaned on Mortgages, Bonds and other good Securities,

INTEREST PAID ON TIME DEPOSITS.

Books of By-Laws furnished at the Bank.
Collections and Remittances promptly made.

DIR

THE VERY LATEST.

POLITICAL.

Mr. Greeley's Letter Accepting the Cincinnati Nomination.

NEW YORK, May 21.—Following is the official notice to Mr. Greeley of the Liberal Republican nomination:

CINCINNATI, 3d May, 1872.

DEAR SIR: The National Convention of Liberal Republicans of the United States have instructed the undersigned, President, Vice President and Secretaries of the Convention, to inform you that you have been nominated the candidate of the Liberal Republicans for the Presidency of the United States. We also submit to you the address and resolutions unanimously adopted by the Convention. Be pleased to signify to us your acceptance of the platform and nomination, and believe us, very truly yours,

[Signed] C. SCHURZ, President.
GEO. W. JULIAN, Vice President.
WM. E. MCLEAN, }
JOHN G. DAVIDSON, } Secretaries.
J. H. RHODES, }

Hon. Horace Greeley, New York City.

MR. GREELEY'S REPLY.

NEW YORK, May 21, 1872.—GENTLEMEN: I have chosen not to acknowledge your letter of the 3d instant until I could learn how the work of your Convention was received in all parts of our great country, and judge whether that work was approved and ratified by the mass of our fellow citizens. Their response has from day to day reached me through telegrams, letters and the comments of journalists independent of official patronage and indifferent to the smiles or frowns of power. The number and character of these unconstrained, unpurchased, unsolicited utterances satisfy me that the movement which found expression at Cincinnati has received the stamp of public approval, and been hailed by a majority of our countrymen as the harbinger of better days for the Republic. I do not misinterpret this approval as especially complimentary to myself, nor even to the chivalrous and justly esteemed gentleman with whose name I thank your Convention for associating mine. I receive and welcome it as a spontaneous and deserved tribute to that admirable platform of principles whereto your Convention so tersely, so lucidly, so forcibly set forth the convictions which impelled and the purpose which guided its course—a platform which, casting behind it the wreck and rubbish of worn out contentions and by-gone feuds, embodies in fit and few words the needs and aspirations of to-day. Though those lands stand ready to condemn your every act, hardly a syllable of criticism or cavil has been aimed at your platform, of which the substance may be fairly epitomized as follows:

1. All the political rights and franchises which have been acquired through our late and bloody convulsion must and shall be guaranteed, maintained, improved and respected ever more.

2. All political rights and franchises which have been lost through that convulsion should and must be promptly restored and re-established, so that there shall be henceforth no proscribed class and no disfranchised caste within the limits of our Union, whose long-estranged people shall reunite and fraternize upon the broad basis of universal amnesty with impartial suffrage.

3. That subject to our solemn constitutional obligations to maintain the equal rights of all citizens, our policy should aim at local self-government and not at centralization; that civil authority should be supreme over the military; that the writ of *habeas corpus* should be jealously upheld as the safeguard of personal freedom; that the individual citizen should enjoy the largest liberty consistent with public order, and that there shall be no federal subversion of the internal policy of the several States and municipalities, but that each shall be left free to enforce its rights and promote the well-being of its inhabitants by such means as the judgment of its own people shall prescribe.

4. There shall be a real and not merely a simulated reform in the civil service of the Republic, to which end it is indispensable that the chief dispenser of its vast official patronage shall be shielded from the main temptation to use his power selfishly and as a rule inexorably, forbidding and prescribing as a re-election; that the raising of revenue, whether by tariff or otherwise, shall be recognized and treated as the people's immediate business, to be shaped and directed by them through their Representatives in Congress, whose action thereon the President must neither overrule by his veto, attempt to dictate, nor presume to punish by bestowing office only on those who agree with him, or withholding it from those who do not.

5. That the public lands must be sacredly reserved for occupation and settlement by actual settlers, not recklessly squandered on the projectors of railroads, for which our people have no present need, and the premature consumption of which is annually plunging us into deeper and deeper abysses of foreign indebtedness.

6. That the achievement of these grand purposes of universal beneficence is expected and sought at the hands of all who approve them, irrespective of past affiliations.

7. That the public faith must at all hazards be maintained and the national credit preserved.

8. That the patriotic devotedness and inestimable services of our fellow-citizens who, under the old flag sahore, upheld the flag and maintained the unity of the Republic, shall ever be gratefully remembered and honorably requited.

These propositions, so ably and forcibly presented in the platform of your Convention, have already fixed the attention and commanded the assent of a large majority of our countrymen, who joyfully adopt them, as I do, on the basis of a true, beneficent National reconstruction, of a new departure from the jealousies, strifes and hates which have hitherto made political motive or even plausible pretext in an atmosphere of peace, fraternity and mutual good will. In vain do the drill sergeants of decaying organizations flourish menacingly their truncheons, and angrily insist that the files shall be closed and the ranks dressed; in vain do the whippers-in of parties once vital because rooted in the vital needs of the hour protest against straying and plotting, denounce men nowise their inferiors as traitors and renegades, and threaten them with infamy and ruin. I am confident that the American people have already made your cause their own, fully resolved that their brave hands and strong arms shall bear it on to triumph. In this faith, and with the distinct understanding that if elected, I shall be President not of a party but of a whole people, I accept your nomination, in the confident trust that the masses of our countrymen North and South are eager to clasp hands across the bloody chasm and bury the hatchet with them, forgetting that they have been enemies in the joyful consciousness that they are and must henceforth remain brethren. Yours, gratefully,

[Signed] HORACE GREELEY.

To Hon. Carl Schurz, President; Hon. George W. Julian, Vice President, and Messrs. William E. McLean, John G. Davidson, J. H. Rhodes, Secretaries of the National Convention of the Liberal Republicans of the United States.

Hon. J. G. Blaine Renominated.

AUGUSTA, Me., May 21.—The Republicans convention to-day, and unanimously nominated Hon. J. G. Blaine for Representative to Congress. This is Mr. Blaine's sixth nomination.

Congressional Contest in Illinois.

CHICAGO, May 21.—The Congressional Convention in the Fourth Illinois district will be held June 27th. Returns of the primary elections in the several counties composing the district indicate the defeat of Farnsworth, the present Representative, for renomination. Winnebago county instructs delegates for Lathrop, Dekalb for Dustin, and under no circumstances to vote for Farnsworth. Ogle and Boon county is also against him. These counties cast twenty-six votes, a majority. Farnsworth carries certainly only McHenry.

Breckinridge's Son for Governor.

LEXINGTON, KY., May 21.—The *Daily Press* of this city will to-morrow contain an editorial article authoritatively denying the statement that Gen. John C. Breckinridge has announced his intention to support Mr. Greeley.

Progress of the Coalition in Indiana.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., May 21.—A meeting of the Liberal Republican Central Committee appointed at Cincinnati was held at the Bates House here to-day. A committee was appointed to confer with the Democratic State Central Committee in regard to the distribution of offices at the approaching Democratic State Convention, to be held in this city on the 12th prox.

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 22, 1872, 1 A. M.

PROBABILITIES.

Clear weather will continue over the New England, Middle and South Atlantic States, with winds veering to easterly and southerly; cloudy and threatening weather prevail from Tennessee southwestward and northward to the upper lake region, with rain and southerly to easterly winds, and probably extend to the northwestern portion of the Middle States. Dangerous winds are not anticipated.

A WONDERFUL TALE.

How the Magical Rise in Mining Stocks Affected a Broken Bank.

[San Francisco Chronicle, May 1.]

Among the most romantic and singular of the results of the mining excitement is that in connection with the banking-house of John Sime & Co., the announcement of whose failure startled the community a few months ago. At the time of the failure it was found that the liabilities of the concern amounted to $225,000, and to meet this large amount there was naught but the pitiful sum of about $60,000 in coin and a lot of miningstock, the value of which was then so insignificant that some of the creditors contemptuously referred to it as "d——d wild-cat." But truth crushed to earth will rise again, and so will mining stocks—particularly on occasions like the present. And that poor deppised mining stock has wrought miracles in this case. A large portion of the stock was Exchequer, which was then worth about $5 per share. Pending the settlement of the bank's affairs, the stock were kept locked up, and behold the result: On Monday, Exchequer was sold at $100 per share—just twenty times the value it possessed when the failure was announced. The other stocks of the bank have appreciated in an equally astounding manner, and in consequence the affairs of the broken bank have been lifted out of the shadowy depths of poverty and placed high in the radiant sunlight of financial prosperity. Last Saturday the cash in bank was $367,000, and yesterday a further sum of $100,000 was realized, making the total assets $467,000, and leaving $242,000 to the credit of the estate after paying all indebtedness.

ADDITIONAL RIVER DISPATCHES.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, May 21.—River fourteen feet eight and rising. Arrived—Minnesota, Memphis; Shamrock and R. W. Skillinger, Cumberland river; Mollie Hagan, Arkansas river; Charmer, Evansville. Departed—R. K. Hudson, Wheeling; Lawrence, Nashville; Arlington, St. Louis.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, May 21.—River rising slowly, with five feet nine in the canal and three nine in the chute. Clear and pleasant. Business scarce. Arrived—R. W. Skillinger, Nashville; Hoosier, New Orleans; Henry Probasco, St. Louis. Departed—R. W. Skillinger, Henry Probasco, Cincinnati.

Evansville.

EVANSVILLE, IND., May 21.—Clear and warm. The ice has risen four inches. Port list: Upindependent, Fayette, Jas. E. Rankin, Alice Brown. Down—Silver Eagle, Florence, Mary Ament, Arkansas Belle. Business dull.

Nashville.

NASHVILLE, May 21.—River stationary, with three feet large on Harpeth shoals. Weather fair and very warm. The Ella Hughes is the only boat in port, arrived from Clarksville.

Cairo.

CAIRO, ILL., May 21.—Arrived—City of Chester, St. Louis. Departed—Mary Boyd, Memphis; Fort Gibson, above.

Watertown Live Stock Market.

WATERTOWN, MASS., May 21.—Beef cattle—receipts 161; very little done in consequence of light supply; prices unchanged; sales choice at $10@10 50; extra $9@9 50; first quality $7 25@8 00; third quality $5@5 50. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts 360; market generally unchanged; sales in lots at $4 75@6 75 each; extra $8@9 50.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

The trial of John Barclay for the murder of Charles Garner commenced at Columbus, Ohio, yesterday. Sixty witnesses are to be examined. Barclay was an old friend of Garner's, and had been employed by him. One evening he secreted himself in Garner's wagon, and when in the shadow of a bridge, near Columbus, suddenly struck Garner with a hammer, fracturing his skull and making a wound from which he died in a few days.

E. B. Taylor, member of the National Republican Committee, and formerly a prominent journalist of Nebraska, died at Omaha yesterday.

The people of Mexico are growling at Juarez for holding on to his dictatorial power, which expired April 30th. The tenure of the Juarezists is precarious. The government continues to pay its war expenses.

Franz Abt, the composer, had an enthusiastic reception at the hands of his countrymen in Buffalo yesterday.

James M. Quigley, the son of a poor laborer in Buffalo, goes to Annapolis, having passed the most creditable examination before the board appointed by Congressman Williams.

Samuel J. Little, of Nashville, left there April 30th, to attend the Liberal Convention at Cincinnati, and has been absent since that time. Having no business to detain him, fears for his safety are entertained by his family and friends.

A Catholic priest named M. J. Keating was arrested at St. Louis on Saturday as a vagrant. He was in an extremely debauched condition, bordering on delirium, and is now in a hospital. A paper was found on him showing that not long since he occupied a high position in New York, and that he has since been traveling and collecting money for some charitable purpose. He had frequented various low haunts for several weeks, and his system is so shattered that he is not expected to live. He came to New York from Cork, Ireland.

The National Christain Association opposed to secret societies was organized at Oberlin, Ohio, yesterday, with Mr. Blanchard as Moderator. A recess was taken untill to-day. The question of national political action will be discussed, and in case this is decided upon committees on platform and candidates will be appointed.

At Norwich, New York, in the case of Henry Peck against the New York Central Railroad for damages for being put off a palace car for refusing to pay extra fare for a drawing room car, when the ordinary car or the drawing room train was full, the jury returned a verdict for $8,000.

At Hudson, Wisconsin, Monday night, the wheat warehouses of Coon & Blatt and C. D. Polliers were burned. Loss between $30,000 and $40,000.

IRISH RELIGIOUS SENTIMENT.

The Catholic Organs Taking Position Against Mr. Greeley.

[From the Freeman's Journal and Catholic Register.]

As to the absurd idea of the Democratic party indorsing the Cincinnati Radical ticket, it is not worth talking about. It will not be done, we repeat, because it cannot be done. The Democratic party has found its life and its power in the profession of principles that cannot perish. Events pass, circumstances change; but principles, really such, are eternal. The party on whom its opponents fastened the name "Democratic," which name that party rendered respectable as an American appellation, had its hold on the masses of good citizens because it was the party that guarded liberty by obedience to law. This party has proved the protection of religion, the protection of the family, the protection of civil society and the protection of property. The great danger that now threatens us is lawlessness! It threatens the Church, it threatens the family, it threatens society, and it threatens property. The man in America who is the nearest type of the anomos—"the lawless one," as anti-Christ is called in the New Testament—is the candidate of the extreme and lawless Radicals who met in Cincinnati, Horace Greeley. He professes to have undergone no recent conversion. If taken, he must be taken for what he has been, and has been known to have been, for the past twenty-five years. He is too old to change. * * * But the Democratic Convention at Baltimore on the 9th of next July will relieve us from so shameful an alternative. The Grant administration is as corrupt and so stinks in the nostrils of the people that not his grand army of retainers in the Federal service can maneuvre his re-election. Greeley and his party-of-sore-heads will fall into line with Grant, in all probability. But the great non-political public will revolt—with overwhelming force—if the Democratic Convention will hunt up and find a candidate that will represent the ideal of the better days of our republic.

[From the New York Tablet.]

We are no admirers of General Grant either as a military man or as a statesman, and we dislike his party; but Mr. Greeley is far inments of the *nefarious* vs. the worst element of the old Whig party and of modern Radicalism. The only points in which we agree with him is his advocacy of a speedy return to specie payment and the removal of all political disabilities imposed on the people of the States that seceded. He affects great fondness for the Irish and other naturalized citizens, but only for the purpose of winning their votes for himself and his party. We know Horace Greeley too well to believe in him, and we should now prefer to see General Grant re-elected to seeing him elevated to any office above that of postmaster. * * * We can see nothing the country or the Democratic party itself would gain by the success of the Greeley-Brown ticket. No, let the Democratic party ride its time, which, if it labors to purify and consolidate itself as a true constitutional and conservative party, will come much sooner than the most sanguine now expect.

[From the Irish American.]

We have always been Democratic; we are so from conviction; and we should be dishonest if we professed to believe in any other political doctrine. But we can tell our Boston censor that we oppose Mr. Greeley on principle alone; and there is so little of the "partisan" about us that it—from the motives or expediency which seem to be the only arguments offered to justify such treachery—the Baltimore Convention should attempt to foist the Cincinnati ticket on the American Democracy, so far from feeling bound to support it, we should oppose the unnatural alliance as firmly as we do now, and denounce it as an act of political suicide, which nothing in the circumstances of the party could justify or palliate. Defeat in a good cause is preferable to the abandonment of principle.

CITY MATTERS.

Letters Held for Postage, May 21st, 1872.

	Cents.
General Postmaster, Pottsville, Pa.	
John Gettlemar, Riddlesburg, Pa.	1
Homer Busket, Ginger Hill, Pa.	3
W. E. Burlock & Co, New York, N. Y.	3
James Lynn, McKeesport, Pa.	3
Miss Maggie Beason, Waynesboro, Pa.	3
Joseph Freidman, New York, N. Y.	3
Dale, Ross & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.	3
Hirsh & Bro, Philadelphia, Pa.	3
Mr. Rhea, Millwood Station, Pa.	3
John Lettman, New York, N. Y.	3
Maurice Healey, Dunbar Iron Works, Pa.	3
N. Nelson, Cleveland, O.	3
James Henry Johnson Smobsnort, New York.	3
N. D. White, Mt. Jackson, Pa.	3
Walter Katte, St. Louis, Mo.	6
Robert G. McKibbin, Pittsburgh, Pa.	2

JOHN H. STEWART, P. M.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Academy of Music.

This cosy theater was again well filled last evening, when Mrs. Oates and her troupe gave "Fortunio and His Gifted Servants" for the second time. The burlesque seemed to be enjoyed heartily by the auditors, and each musical *morceau* met with an encore. Mrs. Oates sang and acted well, while Mr. H. T. Allen, Mr. Crane, Mr. Maslin and others made a great deal of amusement for the people. "Fortunio" to-night.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

"The Streets of New York," a sensation play that really contains something probable and of the common-sense order, was witnessed by a rather slim crowd last night. We are sorry to have to record this, because Mr. Frank Mayo deserves liberal patronage. He is an artist of sterling merit, and impersonates the character of a Bowery boy most worthily. The support is in general very good. "The Streets" will be performed again to-night, when we hope to see a much better attendance.

Varieties Theater.

With such an excellent entertainment as is provided by Manager Aims and his "right bower," Pete Simmons, it is no wonder the Varieties is uncomfortably crowded each night. There will be a matinee this afternoon, and a great programme to-night. Don't forget Col. Woodridge's benefit to-morrow night. He deserves a rousing testimonial.

Police Officer Attacked.

At an early hour yesterday morning, James McWillock, constable of the First ward, East Birmingham, was attacked by two intoxicated men, and thrown over an embankment on Josephine street, from the effects of which he was seriously injured. It appears that the officer was on duty at a ball held at Gungle's Hall, and was summoned to assist a woman in extricating her husband out of a gully into which he had fallen. While doing this he was attacked by the two roughs. One of them kicked him in the abdomen after which both of them seized him and threw him from the sidewalk over an embankment. He fell a distance of about fifteen feet, and sustained a compound fracture of his leg and ankle. Dr. Duff reduced the fractures, but he thinks the officer has sustained internal injury. The police are exerting themselves to capture the rowdies, but at last accounts had not gained a clue to their indentity.

The Crawford Inquest.

The Coroner yesterday afternoon concluded the inquest over the remains of Jerome Crawford, who was killed a few days ago in the Pittsburgh tunnel by being run over by a train on the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railroad. The testimony showed conclusively that there were no grounds or suspicions of foul play, when the jury rendered a verdict that the deceased came to his death by being run over accidentally by an unknown train or trains. Frank McConnell and Robert Stanley, who had been arrested on suspicion of being concerned in the affair, were discharged after the rendering of the verdict.

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

JOHN MURRAY, Burgess elect of South Pittsburgh, has opened an office on Carson street, a short distance above the bridge.

YESTERDAY Thomas Grogan, who was dis orderly on Monday night, was sent to Claremont for sixty days by Mayor Blackmore.

ALDERMAN SMITH issued a warrant yesterday for the arrest of Julia Reed charged on oath of Mary Williams with disorderly conduct.

E. E. DRAVO, who stood highest at the recent competitive examination in the Twenty-second Congressional District, has been nominated for the cadetship at West Point.

THE Prothonotary's office is being renovated by a general whitewashing and scrubbing of paints, floors and windows. The cleaning was much needed.

MRS. D. P. BOWERS, J. C. McCollom and A. D. Bradly appear in Oil City to-night, in "Lady Audley's Secret." Mr. H. E. Abbey is piloting them on their tour.

THE MAYOR, yesterday caused the arrest of the three men who have been exhibiting a trained bear about the city. On promising to vacate the burg and takethe bear with them they were let go.

THE unusually large number of seventy-one prisoners appeared before Mayor Blackmore at the morning hearing yesterday. At four P. M. fourteen were disposed af and at midnight the cells were all inhabited again.

AT the morning hearing yesterday the Mayor fined James McDermott, Thomas McDermott, James Finney and Michael Balister twenty-five dollars each for attempting to rescue a prisoner. The fines were paid.

HENRY SHAFFNER, while returning from a funeral yesterday, was severely injured by being thrown from his buggy. His horse having become unmanageable. He was removed to his home in East Birmingham.

JOHN KELLY was arrested in Allegheny yesterday, on suspicion of having committed a burglary. He gave very contradictory accounts of himself, and the Mayor thought it prudent to commit him ninety days to the workhouse.

LOUIS A. HOFFMAN yesterday made an information before Alderman Bolster against a man named Krimmel for maintaining a nuisance, alleging that the accused has erected a fence across a public road in Millvale borough. A warrant was issued.

WM. HENDERSON, Esq., formerly manager of the Pittsburgh Opera House, is at present in our city on a visit. His many friends will be glad to grasp him by the hand. Mr. Henderson is now managing a theatre in Providence, R. I., and is meeting with every success.

ADAM SCHAFFER lodged an information yesterday before Justice Hoerr against John Goehry, an employee at Bryce, Walker & Co.'s glass works, alleging that the accused struck him in the face with a hot "punta." The accused was arrested and entered bail for a hearing.

HERRMAN HOFFMAN yesterday preferred a charge of assault and battery, before Alderman Bolster, of Allegheny, against Fred. Klimes, Ferdinand Shulte and Henry Harrell, alleging that the accused attacked him and beat him severely in a saloon on East street. Warrants issued.

ELIZA DUNLAP and Sarah Davis, colored, were arrested last evening by a member of Mayor Callow's police, on a charge of the larceny of some household goods from the residence of Mr. Graff, on Sherman avenue. The accused entered bail for a hearing this morning.

IN the Supreme Court at Harrisburg on Monday, the following decisions were rendered: Middle Woodbury township vs. Longenecker, et. al. Error to C. P. Bedford county, No. 94, January Term, 1872. Affirmed. Stewart vs. Scott's Ex'r. Error to C. P. Bedford county. No. 53 May T., 1872. Judgment affirmed.

YESTERDAY a man named J. C. Roderick arrested in this city from Cumberland and identified Jacob Barker, whose arrest we referred to on Monday, as the party who robbed him. The pocket-book found on the person of the prisoner was identified as the one stolen from Roderick, and the prisoner admits his guilt. He will be taken to Cumberland to-day.

YESTERDAY morning William Watters was arrested and brought before the Mayor for peddling bogus Quaker bitters. He would stand in a prominent position, collect such a crowd as he could and sell such goods as he could, it was claimed he not always using both devices as were strictly honest. The Mayor fined him and Watters promised to do no more in his special line of business.

BRIDGET BROE, through her counsel, yesterday filed a petition in the Quarter Sessions setting forth that she has been in prison for a period of over three months, that she is insolvent, and asks to be discharged under the insolvent laws. She is confined on two indictments for illegal liquor selling, and the fines and imprisonment were necessarily severe. The Court made the usual order.

A CHARGE of assault and battery was preferred yesterday before Alderman Boerr against a police officer named Thomas Harrison, Wm. Duvall, prosecutor. It appears that a son of the prosecutor threw a stone and broke a window in a passing street car, and the defendant gave chase and captured the boy. It is alleged that he used unnecessary force in making the arrest. A warrant was issued.

YESTERDAY morning Bartley Grady came before Alderman McMasters and made an information charging Michael Grace with felonious assault and battery. The parties are paddlers and work in a mill at Pratt's station. They had a dispute, and Michael, it is said, threatened to kill Bartley. Accordingly he hid himself and, it is alleged, hit the prosecutor on the head with a "handy club," which caused a terrible gash. Grace's bond was fixed at $1,500, and in default he was committed to the county jail.

THERE was a brilliant wedding in Trinity Church last evening, the high contracting parties being Mr. Edward Whitehead and Miss Straw, both of this city. The Rev. Dr. Kerfoot, son of Bishop Kerfoot, performed the ceremony, Mr. Haughwout presiding at the organ and playing the wedding march. The bridesmaids were Misses Baine, Wilson and Forester, and the groomsmen Messrs. Earl, Plowman and another gentleman whose name we failed to learn. A large and very fashionable audience filled the church.

THE Committee on Invitations, Grand Army of the Republic, extend a cordial invitation to all honorably discharged soldiers and sailors, to join the Grand Army in the memorial ceremonies to be held in Allegheny Cemetery on May 30th. Post 3 will meet at its hall, 104 Fourth avenue, at nine o'clock a. m. and Post 117 at its hall, Penn avenue, Twentieth ward, at eight o'clock, A. M., at which place all who intend to take part are requested to assemble. A general invitation is extended to all school-ma'ams and societies to participate in the exercises at the cemetery.

THERE seem to be reasonably fair prospects for the erection of three new churches in what was formerly known as Pittsfield, now in the Eighteenth ward. Mrs. Mowry, before her death, awarded a fine site for a Protestant Episcopal Church. Mr. Richard.E. Breed has just given a handsome lot for a Presbyterian Church, and it is stated that Mr. W. W. Wallace has intimated his intention of donating a suitable site for a Methodist Episcopal Church. If the people representing these various denominations in the locality named, will second the efforts of the donors, which there is no doubt they will do, something beneficial will be accomplished, not only for the immediate neighborhood, but for the whole city.

YESTERDAY, before Alderman Strain, the following business was transacted: Annie Williams made information against Thomas Williams for desertion and abandonment. The parties have been married for about three years, and for several months past he has abandoned her, refusing to assist in her maintenance. He was arrested and held. In the case of Hester Ramsey, charging Mollie Baily with keeping a bawdy house, defendant was held in one thousand dollars for her appearance next Saturday. The cross-suits of Hester Ramsey against Agnes Blair for keeping a bawdy house, and Agnes Blair charging Hester Ramsey with adultery, were dismissed, each one at the cost of prosecutor.

Allegheny Republican Club.

The Allegheny Republican Club met last evening in its hall over the Second National Bank. The meeting was called to order at eight o'clock by the President, Hugh McNeill.

Mr. Long moved that a paper be opened upon which the names of all who intended to attend the National Republican Convention at Philadelphia be entered. The motion prevailed, and quite a number signed the paper.

Mr. Megraw moved that a committee of three be appointed to make the necessary arrangements to visit Philadelphia.

Mr. Long moved to amend by appointing two committees—one on transportation and the other on arrangements. The amendment was carried and the motion as amended adopted.

The Chairman appointed the following gentlemen as the Committee on Transportation: Messrs. Megraw, H. M. Long and Hon. A. P. Callow.

On Arrangements—Messrs. A. McFarland, D. MacFerron, A. Hobson, D. Lewis, William Heaggy, John Cochran, Adam Weise, Simon Mc Roberts and R. D. Jones.

The committees will meet this evening and every evening until the arrangements for the visit are completed.

On motion of Mr. Hastings, a committee of three, consisting of Mr. Hastings, the Sergers and James Brown, was appointed on bylaws.

The meeting then adjourned.

Attempted Suicide.

Yesterday afternoon shortly after two o'clock as a policeman was walking through the Allegheny lock-up, he discovered that one of the prisoners, Eugene Bailey, had stabbed himself in the arm, intending to commit suicide. When discovered the prisoner was cutting the flesh just below the elbow, lacerating it terribly, and when asked by the policeman what he was doing, he answered that he was trying to find the arteries that he might cut them and bleed to death. The officer then took Bailey from him and summoned Drs. Kirker and Smith, who soon arrived and dressed his injuries. The unfortunate man was quite weak from loss of blood, but his injuries are not of a dangerous character.

The cause of the rash act is ascribed to domestic difficulties. The preceding day he learned that his wife had another husband living, when he made an information before Alderman Crist against her for bigamy. Since that time the unhappy couple have been quarreling constantly, and yesterday morning an officer arrested them for disorderly conduct and conveyed him to the lock-up. These difficulties so weighed upon his mind that he concluded to terminate his existence. He resides on Sedgwick street, Sixth ward.

For Somerset.

Following are the subscriptions to the Somerset fund since our last report: Graff, Bennet & Co., $50; J. W. Royts, $20; Joseph H. Borland, $5; Tradesman's National Bank, $100; German National Bank, $50; Albert C. Schmertz, $25; Cash, $10; J. Shipton, $20; John N. Wilson, $10; Fisher Bros., $25; German Lutheran Church, East Birmingham, $84 20; cash from Jacob Dressel, Birmingham, $32. It is expected that the business of the committee will be concluded to-day.

North Side News.

Our Allegheny readers are respectfully informed that Mr John Mitsch, No. 92 East Ohio street, has now on hand a choice and carefully selected assortment of fine watches, clocks and jewelry, which, taken as a whole, cannot be surpassed by that of any other establishment on the North Side. Mr. Mitsch is a practical jeweler, which gives him a decided advantage in the selection of his stock, and an examination of his present one is sufficient to attest the fact that he has well improved it. Among the many articles that may be mentioned are ladies' and gentlemen's gold and silver watches, gold chains, finger rings, ladies' sets, fine French and American clocks, silverplated forks and spoons, etc., etc. If you want anything in his line, you can get superior goods and low prices at No. 92 East Ohio street, Allegheny.

The Patent Ventilated Hat.

The best summer hat ever introduced, at Goodman & Mackley's, No. 117 Wood street.

Get The Best.

In these of days rivalry and close competition it requires a nice discrimination to ascertain where the very best inducements are to be obtained. This is particularly true in reference to the sewing machine business. There are many good machines offered at low prices for popular favor, and yet there is one which combines all their advantages and avoids all their defects without as might be supposed, driving the others from the field. We have referred to is the Keystone, the most perfect simple and reliable lock stitch family sewing machine ever invented. It is rapidly gaining in favor notwithstanding the great efforts put forth in behalf of its rivals and must from its superior merits soon meet with a more ready sale than any other. Mr. R. B. Kenner No. 24 Fifth avenue, second story is the agent.

Greeleyites

Can find white hats in great variety at Goodman & Mackley's, No. 117 Wood street.

Economize.

What is the use in paying exorbitant prices for clothing, when neat, stylish, well made and durable garments can be obtained at the Boston One Price Clothing House, No. 95 Smithfield street, at New York and Boston wholesale prices. The goods offered at this establishment are not shoddy, first class material being used in the manufacture of every suit comprised in the immense stock. Those of our readers who have not yet visited this house should avail themselves of the inducements offered in the way of superior goods and low prices. A fine and full line of gents' furnishing goods at lower prices than can be obtained elsewhere has just been opened a this popular clothing emporium.

Panama Hats.

Straw hats, Leghorn hats, and all kinds o summer hats in great profusion at Goodman & Mackley's, No. 117 Wood street.

Fricker's Opening.

Colonel Fricker's new saloon, No. 133 Smithfield street, two doors from the City Hall, will be partially opened this morning. The establishment will be in full running order by Monday next, when the grand opening will take place. The Colonel's many friends will be gratified to learn that he has established himself in business in so convenient a location and in such a handsome building. Call and see them. Our readers can always depend upon getting the choicest edibles and drinkables at Fricker's new restaurant and saloon.

Bufialo.

Two car loads of choice buffalo meat have just been received by Messrs. Van Gorder & Shepherd, No. 41 Liberty street. This firm are always prepared to supply the demand for the article in question. As buffalo meat is far more juicy and palatable than dried beef and rapidly superseding the latter and bids fair to come in to general us. Any one of our readers who may be desirous of giving it a trial should call on Van Gorder & Shephard.

All the Novelties

In hats and caps just received at Goodman & Mackley's, No. 117 Wood street.

Indestructible.

There is no other word that can so well define the vast superiority of Liebler's trunks as the one we have just chosen, and we made to last the owner a lifetime, no matter whether his time is spent in constant travel or by the quiet fireside. They are admitted on all hands to be the best and the cheapest trunks ever offered in the city, and if evidence were wanting to prove this, it would be abundantly found in the numerous sales made by Liebler at his emporium, No. 104 Wood street.

Epilepsy or Fits Cured!

From six months to one year allowed to test cures. Consultation free. No money received until contract complied with. Consult Dr. Piper, at St. Charles Hotel, from the 27th to the 30th of May, 1872. Office, Manor Station, Westmoreland county, Pa. d*

European Tourists

Should bear in mind the fact that among the advantages offered by the Inman line are economy, superior accommodations, the best living and the greatest amount of comfort. The currig and cuisine is unsurpassed. The first cabin fare by this popular line is $135 in gold. The magnificent mail steamer City of Brussels will sail from New York Saturday, May 25th, 1872, at 8 A. M. Further particulars may be obtained and passage secured at Thomas H. Rattigan's, No. 47 Smithfield street.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

V. E. BEAMER.....Lessee and Manager

The Queen of Comic Opera. See ad appearance of

Mrs. J. A. OATES

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COMIC OPERA COMPANY,

In the Operatic Burlesque Extravaganza,

FORTUNIO! FORTUNIO!

Friday, Benefit of Mrs. Oates. Saturday Oates Matinee.

New Pittsburgh Opera House

ELLSLER & GOTTHOLD.....Lessee and Manager.

Engagement for Six Nights only and One Matinee with the Unrivaled Star,

FRANK MAYO.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, May 22, 1872, and until further notice, Mayo's Great and Successful Sensation Drama, the

STREETS OF NEW YORK.

BADGER.....FRANK MAYO.

New Scenery, Music, Dances, &c. The UNION SQUARE THEATRE GREAT FIRE SCENE has been gotten up expressly for this occasion, and upon the same grand scale as in New York.

Saturday—Mayo Matinee.

TRIMBLE'S VARIETIES.

FRED. AIMS.....Manager.
FITE SIMMONS.....Stage Manager.

Matinee THIS (Wednesday) AFTERNOON at 2:30.

J. S. Edwards, Kitty Henderson, Geo. Moore, Mr. Douglass, Frank Christie, Flora Benton, Gonzales, Emma Greaves, Lucy Lloyd, Lizzie Lloyd, Nellie Lloyd, Charley, Minnie Rainbrith, Will Burton, Little Jack Sheppard. Wednesday and Saturday Matinees.

James Woodrige's Benefit—Thursday, 23d.

PROF. O. S. FOWLER,

WILL LECTURE AT

LAFAYETTE HALL,

Friday Evening, May 24th, at 8 O'Clock,

LOVE, COURTSHIP AND MARRIAGE.

SEATS 25 CENTS.

SUNDAY EVENING, May 26, at 8 o'clock, "God and Immortality"—FREE.

Phrenological consultations as to your best business, education of children, &c., daily, at the Monongahela House, till June 3d. Reduced rates to clubs and families.

Grand Concert

AT

CITY HALL,

PITTSBURGH, PA.,

July 4, 1872.

$30,000 WORTH OF PROPERTY TO BE GIVEN AWAY.

300 Beautiful Building Lots

AT

OAKDALE STATION

TICKETS $1 00.

At conclusion of the Concert the Manager will distribute 300 BUILDING LOTS to the ticket holders in the usual manner, but HONESTLY and IMPARTIALLY.

These Lots belong to Mr. S. GILLILAND, of Pittsburgh, Pa., whose title to the same is indisputable, and being situated convenient to the city, will make excellent and pleasant homes for the working man and mechanic. These Lots are increasing in value daily. A rich six foot vein of Bituminous Coal underlies this property. A coal bank is open and in good working order. This bank, which is FREE, access to which can be had at all times, is given away with the Lot on which it is situated. The coal, valued at $1 per tonne, is worth $10 PER ACRE. The neat Frame Cottage House is also situated on this property, and with the Oakdale Lot will be given away with the lot on which it is built. Oakdale is a well known, thriving and prosperous town, and at present contains a No. 2 Acad my, Female College, Mail House, Postoffice, Express Office, and a large number of handsome Dwelling Houses, and taken altogether is a desirable place for industrious working men to settle in.

CLUB PRIMINUMS.—To the getter up of a club of thirty (30) persons, at $1 each, Five Tickets will be given. To the getter up of a club of ten, two Tickets will be given. To the getter up of a club of 5, one Ticket will be given.

The following named gentlemen, well known and prominent citizens of Pittsburgh and Allegheny cities, have permitted us to refer to them, they will vouch for the honesty and integrity of the enterprise: Hon. James Blackwood, Mayor of Pittsburgh, and President of the Mechanics Savings Bank; Benjamin Singerly, State Printer; R. Munson Purcell, Editor and Publisher of the Weekly Mirror, Allegheny City, Pa. Col. Samuel Kilgore, County Treasurer. As to title to said property, refer to D. S. Floyd, Attorney-at-Law, 89 Grant street, Pittsburgh.

GEORGE H. SHANAFELT,
GENERAL MANAGER,

To whom all communications must be addressed. General Office, 73 Third Avenue, Pittsburgh.

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From the Earliest Ages

Scrofula has been the bane and, as it were, the curse of mankind. In those days the disease was called Leprosy, but later it got the title of King's Evil, and still later it was called Scrofula, which is a term given to a mild form, or where the disease descends from one generation to another. Moses, in the 13th chapter of Leviticus, lays down very explicit rules for distinguishing between those spots which are proofs of the actual existence of Leprosy, and those spots which arise from other impurities of the blood, so terrible and loathsome that had it been considered then that a person known to be infected with it would not be allowed to mix with society. The Jews regarded it as a divine infliction, and believed there was no cure for it. It was then the sins of youth or a deviation from the paths of virtue were punished as long as life lasted. Happily in our day the science of medicine has been developed, the great store-house of Nature furnishes a remedy, the disease is cured of its terror by the use of the SAMARITAN'S ROOT AND HERB JUICES, and the victim of Scrofula, Ulcers, Sores, Pimples, Blotches, Tetter, &c., can be restored to sound health in a few weeks. That there are thousands and whose conditions are as bad as were those of the dark ages we are well aware. Many now fall to find a cure as well as they did then. To all such the Samaritan's Root and Herb Juices will prove a happy boon, eradicating all impurities from the blood, and making the complexion bright and healthy. A few bottles will remove pimples or blotches, thereby doing away with cosmetics and powders. ROOT AND HERB JUICES, $1 25